

American field

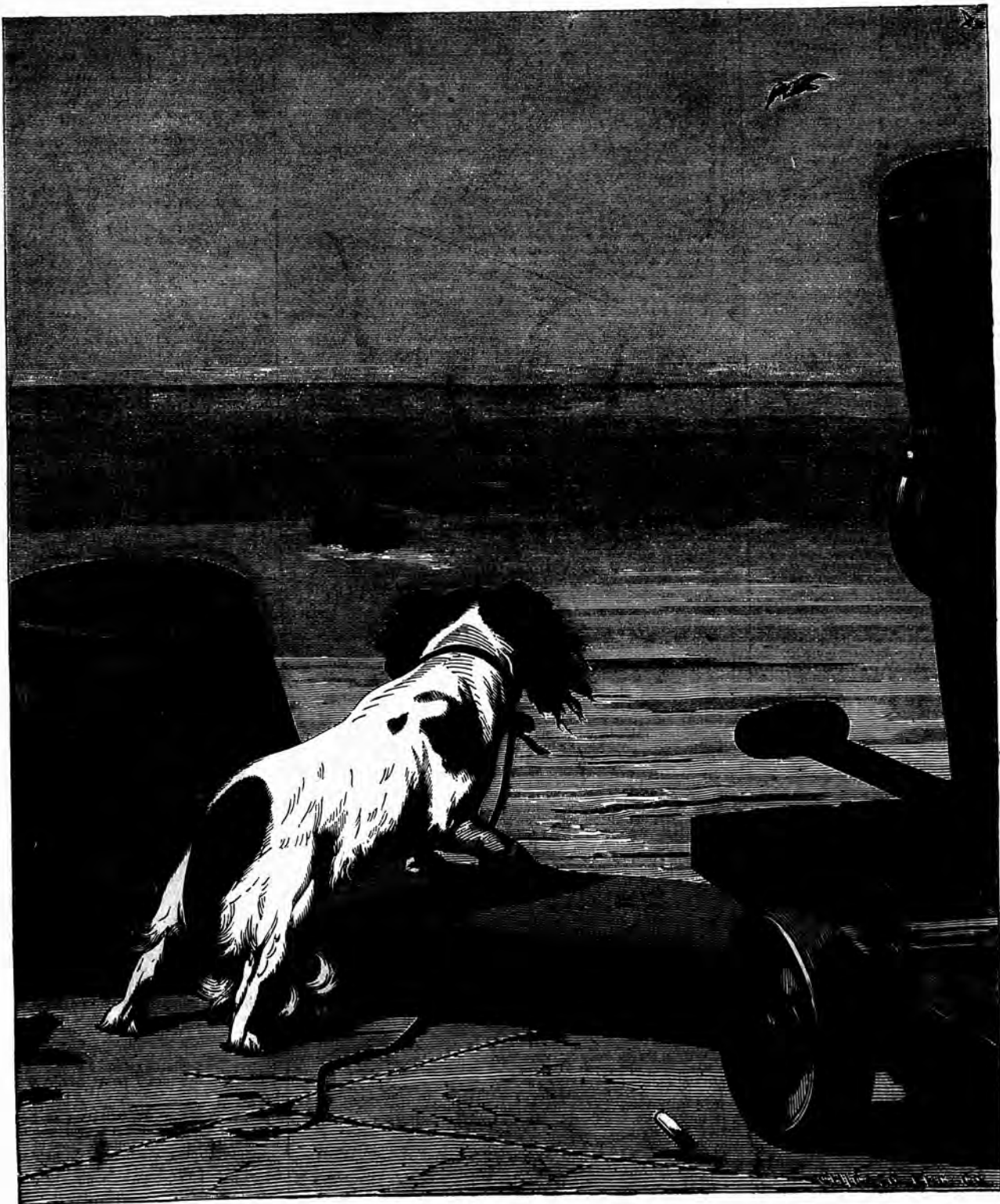
CHICAGO FIELD



Vol. IX --No. I.

CHICAGO, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1878.

\$4.00 Per Year.



LEFT BEHIND.—(SEE PAGE 5.)

The Horse.

Five-Year Olds.

Entries to the Stakes of the St. Louis Jockey Club.—
Races Commence June 4, 1878.

FIRST DAY.

LADIES' STAKES.—For two-year-old fillies, three-quarter mile, \$50 entrance, half forfeit; \$500 added, of which second horse to get \$100, third horse to save his stake.

1. S. H. Jones, b f, by Barney Williams—Kit.
2. Maj. I. W. Todd, c f Minnie Lewis, by Uncle Vic—Alta Vela.
3. Hughes & Co., ch f Bettie F., by War Dance—Neilson.
4. Wm. Mulkey, gr f Annie D., by Restless, by Lexington.
5. John Duffy, c f Genevieve, by Intruder—Yellow Bird.
6. John Duffy, c f Expectation, by Harry O'Fallon—Florissant.
7. J. H. Jacobo, ch f, by Uncle Vic—Currency.
8. J. W. Guest, b f, by Buckden—Sauce Box.
9. A. & J. M. Simpson, br f Lass of Aye, by Asteroid.
10. A. B. Watts & Co., c f Nettie King, by Barney Williams—Fanny King.
11. T. H. Mastin, b f Mathilde, by Restless—Lady Winslow.
12. M. Ashlock, b f Rosella, by Bay Vic—Belle Alkin.
13. Ben. J. Hadly, b f, by John Morgan—Sue Walton.
14. Geo. Cadwallader, ch f McGrathiana, by Tom Bowling—Emma Maratta.
15. W. B. Scully, b f, by Glenelg.
16. H. P. McGrath, ch f Verdict, by Leamington—Jury.
17. G. W. Bowen & Co., b f Florence B., by Tom Bowling—Skeddadle.
18. James B. Pickett, b f Maggie May, by Asteroid—by Yorkshire.
19. W. H. Johnston & Co., b f Mary Walton, by John Morgan—Effe Cheatham.
20. W. H. Johnston & Co., b f Selma, by Inquirer—Ida King.
21. J. W. Edwards, b f, by Bonnie Scotland—Juanita.
22. F. Lloyd, b f Bob O'Link, by Bonnie Scotland—Benniesia.
23. D. Swigert, c f La Favorita, by Planet—Lulleme.
24. D. Swigert, c f Malacca, by Gilroy—Maggie Storm.
25. W. C. McGavock, ch f Edna B., by Brathill—Electra.
26. W. Cottrill, b f Moupolly, by War Dance—Monomania.
27. James A. Grinstead, b f, by Baywood—Lady Molesworth.
28. James A. Grinstead, b f, by Waverly—Miesha.
29. James A. Grinstead, b f Leatunah, by John Morgan—Lataua.
30. B. G. Thomas, b f Tactian, by War Dance—Talaria.

THE JANUARY STAKES.—For three-year-olds, mile heats, \$50 entrance, half forfeit; \$800 added, of which second horse to get \$200, third horse to save his stake.

1. J. G. Blow, b c Le Roi by Gilroy—Zingara.
2. W. C. & J. H. Phillips, c f Lilla G., by Bulletin—by Brown Dick.
3. W. C. & J. H. Phillips, b f Pattie Hobbs by Rebel—by War Dance.
4. Thos. A. Gay, c c Capt. Erhart by Rebel—Amelia Westheimer.
5. S. H. Jones, ch f Rose McClernand, by Barney Williams—Belle of Williamsville.
6. J. H. Jacobo, ch f, by Gov. Bowie—Ada Kennett.
7. A. & J. W. Simpson, b f, by Asteroid—Sympathy.
8. G. W. Spencer, c f Brien, b g Capt. Fred Rice.
9. John Myers, ch g Longfellow, by Plantagenet—Kate Leonard.
10. Ben. J. Hadly, b f Bonanza by Intruder—Banshee.
11. Samuel Ecker, b g Krupp Gun by Intruder—Banshee.
12. Abe Straus, ch c Earl of Beaconsfield by Enquirer—Genevra.
13. R. G. Owens & Co., b c Levelev by Lever—Sly Boots.
14. Lyle & Scully, ch c Tom Sawyer by Washington—Ella Jackson.
15. H. P. McGrath, ch f Florence Payne by Barney Stone—Florence J.
16. Geo. W. Bowen & Co., b g Beechwood by Baywood—Laxity.
17. Geo. W. Bowen & Co., b f Belle Palmer by Bonnie Scotland—Fanny Cheatham.
18. Frank Lilly, c c Dick Coke by Keene Richards—by Ruler.
19. Wm. H. Johnston & Co., c c Morgan Spy by John Morgan—Ida King.
20. L. Powers & W. Backus, b f Kate Claxton by Billet—Lizzie Vic.
21. F. Lloyd, b f Miss York by Billet—Carrie Knight.
22. Frank Bradley, c f Miss Wray by West Roxbury—G. Epston.
23. Barry & Tomkins, b f Miss Maloy by Pat Maloy, dam by Engineer.
24. D. Swigert, b c Milan by Melbourne—Jr.—Alumina.
25. D. Swigert, b c Fred by Lever—Bosio.
26. W. C. McGavock & Co., b f Bonnie Itasca by Bonnie Scotland—Selena Harding.
27. Wm. Cottrill, b f Mollie Merrill by Longfellow—Magnolia.
28. Wm. Cottrill, b f, by Panie—Ethel Sprague.
29. J. H. Hunt Reynolds, c c Macedonius by Glen Athol—Matilla.
30. J. M. Wooding, c c Burgundy by Bonnie Scotland—La Bluette.
31. James A. Grinstead, b f Quecheby by Waverly—Lass of Sidney.
32. James A. Grinstead, b f Athalric by Gilroy—Brenna.
33. H. G. Thomas, b c Hymar by Alaria—Hira.
34. Keene Richards, b c, by War Dance—Neilson.
35. A. Buford, ch c McHenry by Enquirer—Ontario.

SECOND DAY.

THE GREELEY STAKES.—For all ages, three mile dash, \$50 entrance, half forfeit; \$500 added, of which second horse to get \$100, third horse to save his stake.

1. W. C. & J. H. Phillips, c c Judge Hancock by Bulletin—By Brown Dick.
2. Thos. A. Gay, b c Income by Melbourne, Jr.—Income.
3. T. K. Hawkins, b f, Mamie R. by Rebel—dam by Othello.
4. S. H. Jones, b m, Sangamon by Billet—Belle of Williamsville.
5. Wm. Elmore, b c, Trump by Welterberry—Nora Worth.
6. Wm. Mulkey, b c, Lucifer by Leamington—Lady Motley.
7. F. B. Harper, b c, Ten Broeck by Phaeton—Fanny Holton.
8. A. & J. W. Simpson, c c, Red Bluff by Australian—Blondina.
9. M. Ashlock, b c, Cape Race by Lexington—Zone.
10. Lyle & Scully, b g, Joe Rhodes by Virgil—Item.
11. H. P. McGrath, b b, Chesapeake by Lexington—Roxana.
12. F. W. Horn & Co., ch c, King William by Forster—Albion.
13. Chase & Cox, ch b, Uncle Tom by Uncle Vic—Maid of the Mill.
14. Warren Viley, Endorse by Enquirer—Florence Wallace.
15. Phil G. Cocks, b c, Courier by Star Davis, dam by Lexington.
16. R. C. Pale, br h, Long Bow by Longfellow—Sallie Morgan.
17. Frank Bradley, b m, The Princess by Princess of Wales—Ropiden.
18. D. Swigert, b c, Mablett by Lever—Rebecca T. Price.
19. Jas. T. Williams, b g Vera Cruz by Virgil—Regan.
20. James A. Grinstead, ch b, by Phaeton—Tokay.
21. A. Buford, b f, Lizzy Whips by Enquirer—Grand Dutch S.
22. A. Buford, ch c, McWhirter by Enquirer—Ontario.

THE PLANTERS' HOUSE STAKES.—For two year old colts, 3/4 mile, \$50 entrance, half forfeit; \$500 added, of which second horse to get \$100, third horse to save his stake.

1. John G. Blow, gr c, Gabriel by Alarm—Electric.
2. " " b c, Joe Rowett by imp. Intruder—Mammona.
3. " " b c, John Duffy by imp. Intruder—Ada Kennett.
4. Thos. A. Gay, b c, John Ireland by Rebel—dam by Crowell.
5. P. C. Fox, b c, Harry Bishop by Buckden—Anna C.
6. S. Powers, b c, Volturino by imp. Billet—Sprightly.
7. Wm. Mulkey, ch c, by Billy C—Lizzie Grady.
8. I. Treadway, ch c, by Baywood—Lucille Western.
9. Samuel Ecker, c c, Cape Girardeau by Harry O'Fallon, dam by Marco.
10. J. H. Merrill, ch c, by imp. Bonnie Scotland—Euchre.
11. Geo. Cadwallader, b c, Prophet by Wanderer—Margueretta.
12. " " b c, Wamba by Waverly—Impudence.
13. Henry P. McGrath, ch g, Thornton by Tom Bowling, dam by Knight of St. George.
14. Geo. W. Bowen & Co., c c, Aleck Grant by imp. Glen Athol—Bay Flower.
15. Jas. B. Pickett, br c, Weidmoor by Longfellow—by Vandal.
16. R. C. Pale, b c.
17. John W. Edwards, c c, by Bonnie Scotland—Mary Gowen.
18. Barkley & Huggins, b c, Church Falshear by Rebel—Nellie R.
19. Frank Bradley, c c, Harry Bestor by West Roxbury—Miss Howard.
20. D. Swigert, b c, Toledo by Asteroid—Jennie H.
21. " " b c, Druid by Planeroid—Locket.
22. W. Cottrill, b c, Buckler by Buckden—Sallie Watson.
23. " " b c, Buckshot by Buckden—Folly.
24. J. M. Wooding, ch c, Ben Hill by Bonnie Scotland—Melrose.
25. Geo. H. Rice, c c, Ben Hord by Ed. Breathitt—Manhattan.
26. Jas. A. Grinstead, b c, by Waverly—by Planet.
27. " " b c, Artisan by Fellowcraft—Talega.
28. " " ch g, by War Dance—by Revenue.
29. " " b c, Athelstane by John Morgan—Tribulation.
30. B. G. Thomas, ch c, by Waverly—Hira.
31. A. Buford, b c, Games by Enquirer—Lizzie G.

THIRD DAY.

GARNEAU CUP.—Value \$500, in plate or money. For all ages, mile heats, \$50 entrance, half forfeit, second horse to have \$100 out of the stake, third horse to save his stake; five to enter and three to start.

1. John G. Blow, gr b Bill Bass, by Plantagenet—Adelaide.
2. Thos. A. Gay, b c Virgilian, by Virgil—La Henderson.
3. S. H. Jones, ch f Rose McClernand, by Barney Williams—Belle of Williamsville.
4. Wm. Elmore, b g Startle, by Wortleberry—Nora Worth.
5. Major J. W. Todd, b g Boston on the Table, by Bonnie Scotland—Madeline.

Table intended to show all races in which 2:27 or better has been made, with some noticeable races not quite so fast.

Winner and Age.	Sire of 5-year-old Making Best Heat.	Place and Date.	Beaten Horses, Time, etc.
Lady Maud, 5 yrs.	Gen. Knox.	Prospect, L. I., Oct. 10, '72.	Lucille Goldnet (2)—Time 2:30 1/2, 2:29 1/2, 2:28 1/2.
Welleby Boy, 5.	Godfrey's Patchen.	Utica, Aug. 12-13, 1874.	Magnolia (1.3), Maj. Root (2), 4 others—time 2:37, 27, 30, 32, 29, 26 1/2.
Shanty, 5.	American Clay (got M. B.)	Lexington, Sept. 30, 1874.	Maggie Briggs, 5 yrs. (1.2), Vinewood, 5 yrs.—time 2:31 1/2, 31 3/4, 31 3/4, 34 1/4.
Tom Britton, aged.	Almont (got A. W.)	Cynthiana, Sept. 24, 1875.	Allie West, 5 yrs. (1.2), Capt. Jack (3.4), 2 others—25, 27, 31 1/4, 31, 30 3/4, 36, 34 1/4.
Blackwood Jr., 5.	Blackwood.	Nashville, May 23, 1876.	Frank Reeves (1), 8 others—time 2:25 1/2, 24, 25 1/2, 27.
Elsie Good, 5.	Blue Bull.	Penn. Ind., June 13, 1876.	Neome, 7 others—time 2:28 1/2, 35 1/2, 33 1/2.
Blackwood Jr., 5.	Blackwood.	Nashville, May 26, 1876.	Frank Reeves, 2 others—time 2:24 1/2, 22 1/2, 30.
Elsie Good, 5.	Blue Bull.	Columbus, O., July 31, '76.	Batemau (3), Lady H. (1), Lewinski—time 27, 27 1/2, 27, 28, 29.
do	do	Buffalo, Aug. 4, 1876.	Six aged horses—time 24, 23 1/2, 24.
do	do	Philadelphia, Sept. 16, '76.	Gov. Sprague, 5 yrs., 2 others—time 26 1/2, 27, 27.
do	do	E. Saginaw, M., June 27, '76.	Four aged horses—time 30, 28 1/2, 28.
Gov. Sprague, 5.	Rhode Island.	Rochester, Aug. 8, 1876.	Three aged horses—time 24, 21 1/2, 23.
do	do	Philadelphia, Aug. 22, '76.	Mambrino Kate (1), 3 others—time 2:24 1/2, 2:24 1/2 (best on record), 2:24 1/2, 31 1/2.
do	do	Philadelphia, Sept. 28, '76.	Blackwood Jr., Elsie Good, Lady Mills (all 5 yrs. old), 24 1/2, 26, 27.
Blackwood Jr., 5.	Blackwood.	do Sept. 29, '76.	Gov. Sprague, 5 y. (best 2:23 1/2), Sam Purdy (best 2:24 1/2), National Cup Trials—time 2:23, 2:23 1/2.
do	do	do Oct. 2, '76.	Dame Trot, Rosewood (3 dis.), (both 6 yrs.)—time 27 1/2, 26 1/2, 24 1/2.
Silverides, aged.	Blue Bull (got Elsie G.)	Cincinnati, Oct. 3, 1876.	Elsie Good, 5 yrs. (2), 2 others—time 29, 27 1/2, 28 1/2, 31, 31.
Maud Marcy, 5.	Joe Hooker.	Lexington, Oct. 20, 1876.	Elsie Good, Kentucky Central (all 5 yrs.)—28, 28, 27 1/2.
Rosewood, 5.	Blackwood.	do Sept. 28, 1876.	Five aged horses—30 1/2, 28 1/2, 27.
Tom Britton, aged.	Ericsson (got Doble).	do Sept. 28, 1876.	Doble, 5 yrs. (2)—27 1/2, 28, 28 1/2, 31 1/2.
Blackwood Jr., 5.	Blackwood.	Harrodsburg, June 29, '76.	Sophie Temple, Gumball—31 1/2, 30 1/2, 26.
do	do	Cynthiana, July 7, 1876.	Doble, Gumball, Dick Taylor—31 1/2, 29, 31 1/2.
Lewinski, 5.	Blue Bull (got Elsie G.)	Cleveland, July 28, 1876.	Mazomanie (2), Elsie Good, 5 yrs. (4), Abe Edgerton (1)—28 1/2, 27, 26 1/2, 25 1/2, 27, 27 1/2.
Post Boy, 5.	Magic	Cincinnati, July 4, 1877.	Keene Jim, 4 yrs. (4.5), Little Wonder (by Blue Bull), (2.3), Romance, 4 yrs. (6 r. o.), Belle Curtis (5 dr.), Martha Wilton (5 dr.), (5-yr-olds and under)—31 1/2, 31, 30, 30, 31, 35, 47.
Jennie Holton, aged Peacemaker (got Midnight).	do	Cleveland, July 26, 1877.	Midnight (2.3), Versailles Girl (5), H. Clay (1)—23 1/2, 22 1/2, 23 1/2, 23, 30, 30, 31.
Woodford Chief, 5, Clark Chief.	do	Cynthiana, Aug. 24, 1877.	Magnolia (2), Glendale, Lady Prewitt (3 dis.), (aged)—27 1/2, 33 1/2, 29 1/2, 29 1/2.
do	do	do Aug. 25, 1877.	Indianapolis, Tom Brown (all aged)—25, 26, 26 1/2.
Jersey Boy, 5.	Young Volunteer	Philadelphia, Aug. 15, '77.	Sadie Bell, 5 yrs. (1.2), Lady Croesin, Dav. Wallace (5 dr.)—27, 33, 27, 31, 32.
Wild Lily, 5.	Daniel Lambert.	Boston, Sept. 6, 1877.	St. Charles (1), Roman C'f (4), Lady D. (2), 5 others (aged) 20, 31, 31, 30, 30, 27.
Sadie Bell, 5.	Odin Bell.	do Sept. 13, 1877.	Joseph A. (1), Goldfinder (3), 6 others (all aged)—29, 26, 31, 29, 30.
Beautiful Belle, 5, The Moor.	do	Pottstown, Pa., Sept. 14, '77.	Moscow, Baron Luff, Frank, Little Mary (all aged)—30, 28, 27 1/2.
do	do	Chico, Cal., Aug. 28, 1877.	Doty (1.2), Nell Crockett (5), Dutchman (6 r o), Hayward Chief (6 r o), Granger (3 dis.), E. H. Miller (3 dis.)—32, 33, 30, 33, 32 1/2, 31, (all aged).
Wild Lily, 5.	Daniel Lambert.	Providence, Sept. 30, 1877.	Jos. A. (1)(3), Cora F., Carrie Allen (all aged)—26 1/2, 24, 27, 24 1/2, 24.
Post Boy, 5.	Magic.	Hartford, Sept. 19-20, '77.	Chieftain (3) (4) (6.0), Happy Thought (2) (4 dr.), (all 5 yrs.)—29 1/2, 31 1/2, 31 1/2, 31 1/2, 31 1/2, 28 1/2.
Sadie Bell, 5.	Odin Bell.	Ambler Pk., Pa., Sept. 27, '77.	Delaware (5) (6.0) (7), Jersey Boy, 5 yrs. old (1.4) (6.0), Frank (6 r o)—31 1/2, 32 1/2, 32, 30 1/2, 30 1/2, 29 1/2, 31 1/2, 27 1/2.
Woodford Chief, 5, Clark Chief	do	Lexington, Oct. 13, 1877.	Dick Taylor (3), Magenta, Carrie, Coaster (all aged)—25, 22 1/2, 24 1/2, 25.
Calmar, aged.	do	Cincinnati, Oct. 16, 1877.	W'd'd Ch'f, 5 yrs. (3), Dec't'n aged (1), 3 others (aged)—25 1/2, 28, 28, 24 1/2, 25.
Beautiful Belle, 5, The Moor.	do	Oakland, Cal., Oct. 10, '77.	Harward C. (2.3), Nemo (1), Doty (5) others (aged) 30, 33 1/2, 32 1/2, 31, 29 1/2, 30, 33 1/2.
Jersey Boy, 5.	Young Volunteer.	Pottstown, Oct. 26, 1877.	Delaware (1.2), Frank Modoc (all aged)—32, 30 1/2, 29, 32, 31 1/2.
do	do	Fleetwood, Oct. 19, 1877.	Sadie Bell, Jno. Murphy Jr. (2.3) (4 dis.), (all 5 yrs.)—28 1/2, 27 1/2, 25, 32 1/2, 35 1/2.
Joseph A., aged.	Dan. Lambert (got Wild L.).	do Oct. 19, 1877.	Wild Lily (5 yrs.) (2), Driver (aged), Dan Bryant (aged) (2 dis.), 27 1/2, 27 1/2, 28 1/2.
Glendale, aged.	Magic (got Post Boy).	Cynthiana, Oct. 25, 1877.	Sophie Temple (2.6) (7.0), Ed. Forrest (3), Post Boy, 5 yrs. (5.0) (7.0), 2 others (all aged but Post Boy)—29, 28, 28 1/2, 28 1/2, 28 1/2, 28 1/2, 30 1/2.

6. Wm. Mulkey, c m Chiquita, by Hurrah—Sunrise.
7. Spencer & Brien, b c Conrad, by Rebel Morgan—Kate Jourdan.
8. B. J. Hadly, br h John Mannel, by Glen Garry—Fanny Bugg.
9. Lyle & Scully, b g Joe Rhodes, by Virgil—Item.
10. Hayden & Barry, Mategoria, by —
11. H. P. McGrath, b c Leonard, by Longfellow—Colleen Bawn.
12. Wm. J. Mayo, g f Alice Murphy, by Bonnie Scotland—Betty Martin.
13. Geo. W. Bowen & Co., b g Charlie Gorbam, by Barney Stone—Aurora Ruby.
14. Lawrence Hart, Clemmie G., by War Dance—Alexandria.
15. " " Vermont, by Virgil—Mamie Butler.
16. J. McMahon, c f Blundell, by Bonnie Scotland—Beulah.
17. S. C. Whitting, b g, by Phaeton, dam by imp. Australian.
18. W. Buckles, b h Harkaway, by Enquirer, dam by Kuric.
19. Jas. McIntyre, b c King Faro, by Phaeton.
20. P. G. Cocks, c f Bradamante, by War Dance—Brenna.
21. Barkley & Huggins, b c Largent, by War Dance—Miss Gray.
22. Frank Bradley, b c, by West Roxbury—Ropiden.
23. D. Swigert, b c Flying Locust, by Melbourne, Jr.—Annie Laurie.
24. G. W. Dardin & Co., c c Plenipo, by Bonnie Scotland—Dora.
25. H. B. Durham & Co., b g Dan K., by Bonnie Scotland—Jennie June.
26. Cree & Thole, b g Bristol, by Bonnie Scotland—Meteor.
27. W. Cottrill, c f Adventure, by Dan'l Boone—Maggie G.
28. Jas. T. Williams, b g Vera Cruz, by Virgil—Regan.
29. " " b g Short Line, by Lexington—Inverness.
30. J. W. Hunt Reynolds, c c Miss Ella, by Inquirer—Matella.
31. Rice & Bethune, c c War Hawk, by War Dance—Nora Creina.
32. Jas. A. Grinstead, g h D'Artagnan, by Lightning—Zingara.
33. " " b m Janet, by Lightning—Kelpie.
34. A. Buford, ch c McWhirter, by Enquirer—Ontario.
35. " " b f Lizzy Whips, by Enquirer—Grand Dutch S.

MERCHANTS' STAKE.—For three-year-olds, mile heats, \$50 entrance, half forfeit; \$800 added, of which second horse to get \$200 out of stake, third horse to save his stake. Winner of the January Stake to carry five lbs. extra.

1. John G. Blow, b c Leroy, by Gilroy—Zingara.
2. W. C. & J. H. Phillips, c f Lilly G., by Bulletin, dam by Brown Dick.
3. W. C. & J. H. Phillips, b b Pattie Hobbs by Rebel, dam by War Dance.
4. Thos. A. Gay, c c Capt. Erhart by Rebel—Aurelia Westheimer.
5. A. & J. W. Simpson, br f Mollie Morehead by Glen Athol—Amanda Morehead.
6. Spencer & Brien, br g Capt. Fred Rice by —
7. Sam'l Ecker, b g Krupp Gun by Intruder—Banshee.
8. Abe Straus, ch c Earl of Beaconsfield by Enquirer—Genevra.
9. Owens & Cadwallader, b c Levelev by Lever—Sly Boots.
10. Lyle & Scully, ch c Tom Sawyer by Harlington—Ella Jackson.
11. Lyle & Scully, ch c Louis Straus by War Dance—Ballet.
12. F. W. Horn & Co., br c Bernie Powers by Pat Maloy—Black Lock.
13. G. W. Bowen & Co., b g Pomeroy by Planet—Vandalia.
14. G. W. Bowen & Co., b g Beechwood by Baywood—Laxity.
15. Jas. B. Pickett, c f Lucie Lee by Planet—by Lightning.
16. Powers & Buckels, b f Kate Claxton by Billet—Lizzie Vic.
17. Sam'l B. Wallace, Lucille by Longfellow—Eva Douglas.
18. H. F. Vissman, b c by Leamington—Mollie.
19. Frank Bradley, Miss Brady by West Roxbury—Ropiden.
20. J. R. Barry, c c Glen Falls by Glen Garry—Waltz.
21. G. W. White, br c Artful by Brown Dick—Dora.
22. L. B. Fields, ch c Gold Coin by Tipperary—Olivis.
23. D. Swigert, ch c Milan by Melbourne, Jr.—Alumina.
24. D. Swigert, c c Glen More by Glen Athol—Lotta.
25. W. C. McGavock & Co., b f Bonnie Itasca by Bonnie Scotland—Selena Harding.
26. Wm. Cottrill, b f Mollie Merrill by Longfellow—Magnolia.
27. Wm. Cottrill, b f by Panie—Ethel Sprague.
28. J. W. H. Reynolds, c c Blue Eyes by Enquirer—Bucha.
29. J. M. Wooding, c c Burgundy by Bonnie Scotland—La Bluette.
30. Jas. Davis, c c Jim Bell by John Morgan—By Brown Dick.
31. Jas. A. Grinstead, b f Quecheby by Waverly—Lass of Sidney.
32. Jas. A. Grinstead, b f Athalric, by Gilroy—Brenna.
33. Jas. A. Grinstead, ch c, by Brown Dick—Electra.
34. B. J. Thomas, b f Hearsay, by Australian—Dixie.
35. Keene Richards, b c, by War Dance—Neilson.
36. G. D. Wilson, c c Geo. R. Swiney, by War Dance—Sister of Charity.
37. A. Buford, ch c McHenry, by Enquirer—Ontario.
38. A. Buford, b f Lizzy Whips, by Enquirer—Grand Dutch S.

FOURTH DAY.

THE LINDELL HOTEL POST STAKE.—For all ages, two-mile heats, \$100 entrance, play or pay; \$1,000 added, of which second horse to get \$200; third horse to save his stake.

1. Thos. A. Gay, b c Income, by Melbourne, Jr.—Income.
2. Wm. Mulkey, ch m Chiquita, by Hurrah—Sunrise.
3. H. P. McGrath, b h Chesapeake, by Lexington—Roxana.
4. Lawrence Hart.
5. J. B. Porter.
6. R. C. Pale, br h Long Bow, by Longfellow—Sallie Morgan.
7. Phil G. Cocks.
8. D. Swigert.
9. Jas. T. Williams.
10. J. W. Hunt Reynolds, b f Felicia, by Phaeton—Farfaletta.
11. Jas. A. Grinstead.

FIFTH DAY.

THE LUCAS AND HUNT STAKE.—For two year old colts and fillies, one mile dash, \$50 entrance, half forfeit; \$500 added, of which second horse to get \$100; third horse to save his stake.

1. John G. Blow, g c Gabriel, by Alarm—Electric.
2. " " b c Joe Rowett, by imp. Intruder—Mammona.
3. " " b c John Duffy, by imp. Intruder—Ada Kennett.
4. Thos. A. Gay, b c John Ireland, by Rebel—Crowell.
5. P. C. Fox, b c Harry Bishop, by Buckden—Anna C.
6. Maj. J. W. Todd, c f Minnie Lewis, by Uncle Vic—Alta Vela.
7. S. Powers, b c Volturino, by imp. Billet—Sprightly.

8. Hughes & Co., Bettie F., by War Dance—Neilson.
9. John Duffy, c f Genevieve, by imp. Intruder—Yellow Bird.
10. John Duffy, c f Expectation, by Harry O'Fallon—Florissant.
11. J. H. Jacobo, ch f, by Uncle Vic—Kate Leonard.
12. J. W. Guest, b f, by imp. Buckden—Sauce Box.
13. A. B. Watts & Co., s f, Nettie King by Barney Williams—Fanny King.
14. T. H. Mastin, b f Mathilde by Restless—Lady Winslow.
15. M. Ashlock, b f Rosella, by Bay Vic—Belle Alkin.
16. Geo. Cadwallader, ch f McGrathiana by Tom Bowling—Emma Maratta.
17. Geo. Cadwallader, b c Prophet by Wauderer—Marneetta.
18. H. P. McGrath, ch f Lucy Morrison, by Barney Stone—Lucy Jackson.
19. G. W. Bowen & Co., b c Florence, by Tom Bowling—Skeddadle.
20. G. W. Bowen & Co., c c Aleck Grant, by imp. Glen Athol—Bay Flower.
21. Jas. B. Pickett, b f Maggie May, by Asteroid—by imp. Yorkshire.
22. Jas. B. Pickett, br c Weidmoor, by Longfellow—by Vandal.
23. " " s f Annie Wheaton by War Dance—by Lightning.
24. R. C. Pale, b c.
25. Barkley & Huggins, b c Church Falshear by Rebel—Nellie R.
26. Frank Bradley, c Harry Bestor, by West Roxbury—Miss Howard.
27. D. Swigert, br c Toledo, by Asteroid—Fanny H.
28. " " c f La Favorita, by Planet—Lulleme.
29. Geo. W. Darden & Co., b c, by John Morgan—Bonquette.
30. J. M. Wooding, ch c Ben Hill by imp. Bonnie Scotland—Melrose.
31. G. H. Rice, ch c Ben Hord, by Ed. Breathitt—Manhatta.
32. Jas. A. Grinstead, br c, by Waverly—by Planet.
33. " " ch g, by War Dance—by Revenue.
34. " " b f Lintana by John Morgan—Lantana.
35. " " b c Athelstane, by John Morgan—Tribulation.
36. B. G. Thomas, bl c City Merchant, by Alarm—by Yorkshire.
37. A. Buford, b c Games, by Enquirer—Lizzie G.

THE SLOW STAKE.—For all ages, three mile heats, \$50 entrance, play or pay; \$1,000 added, the second horse to have \$200 out of stake, third horse to save his stake.

1. W. C. & J. H. Phillips, c c Judge Hancock by Bulletin, dam by Brown Dick.
2. T. K. Hawkins, br f Nannie R. by Rebel—Betty Wharton Othello.
3. F. B. Harper, b h Ten Broeck by imp. Phaeton—Fanny Holton.
4. A. & J. W. Simpson, c c Red Bluff by imp. Australian—Blondina.
5. Sam'l Ecker, ch c by Pat Maloy—imp. Sunny South.
6. J. J. Merrill, b h Oddfellow by Longfellow—Magnolia.
7. H. P. McGrath, ch h Aristides by Leamington—Sarong.
8. F. W. Horn & Co., ch c King William by Foster—Albion.
9. E. Gelsapay, Russ Butler by War Dance—Princess.
10. Chase & Cox, ch h Uncle Tom by Uncle Vic—Maid of the Mill.
11. Jas. McIntyre, King Faro by Phaeton—by Knight of St. George.
12. F. Lloyd, ch h Verdigris by Versailles—Belle Brandon.
13. Barkley & Huggins, Ella Rowett by Uncle Vic—Mammona.
14. Frank Bradley, The Princess by Prince of Wales—Ropiden.
15. J. W. H. Reynolds, c h Whisper by Planet—Mattie Gross.
16. Jas. A. Grinstead, ch b by imp. Phaeton—Tokay.

or deteriorating the trotting horse. It has been shown above that capacity for extreme achievements belong mainly to certain strains of blood, and in consequence that if selections from those strains are used in large quantity, the standard of trotting capacity, of which speed and endurance are prime elements, will be increased. If on inspecting the colt records we find that a large proportion of the best performers spring from the same strains that produced most of the matured performers, we may reasonably infer that colt-trotting will encourage the same line of breeding that tends to the improvement of the matured horse. It will also cause greater numbers to be bred of those strains, than would be the case without colt-trotting, and hence a wider dissemination of the choice blood, which is likely more than to counteract the effects of injury by over-training a portion of the youngsters. At all events, without an extensive system of colt-trotting, well established over the country, that will make a demand for young trotters, the business of breeding will be a losing one, and even with the wealthy, enthusiasm soon droops if unsustained by a fair balance sheet. We see throughout the yearlings that are fashionably bred bringing high up in the hundreds as a sale average, while instances reach well up in the thousands. This is because there are attractive and valuable engagements in which they can be put to ready use. When such engagements are made frequent and permanent for trotting colts, a filly like that which Colonel R. West, of Kentucky, recently sold to Mr. Robert Bonner, of New York, for \$3,000, after a trial over his private track (several seconds slow) in 2:28 1/2, as a three-year-old, will quickly bring three times the price. Good horsemen rate this equal to 2:25 over Lexington track, which would make her the peer of any three-year-old that ever came out, and her breeding would warrant expectation of improvement, being by Cuyler (by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, dam by Harrier Hambletonian) out of a mare by Alexander's Norman (sire of Lula 2:15, May Queen 2:30, etc.), second dam thoroughbred. With several eligible engagements, such as thoroughbred youngsters compete for, this filly, considering her comparative capacity with those of her age, would quickly bring \$10,000. Mr. Bonner buys only for private use—never trots his horses publicly, and although he can afford and has the spirit to pay for anything he fancies in horseflesh, and all that it is worth for turf uses, he of course buys to such advantage as he can, and there being no important turf use for a three-year-old he gets it for a third of the sum he would quickly pay if necessary, for he has been, and is to-day, the most spirited buyer in America, provided the article is in his opinion first-class, and his example has been of great assistance to breeders.

Therefore, in order to become fully acquainted with the subject of colt trotting, let us see what has already been accomplished and what strains of blood have most contributed.

Above is a table that should contain all performances in which a three-year-old has beaten 2:27. I have done my best to make it complete, yet I doubt not some keen-eyed horseman will detect a flaw. I will thank anybody who may detect omissions in this or any of the tables in these articles, to send me the data by which to supply the omissions, in order that they may hereafter be published in full. Five-year-olds have frequently trotted in aged races without mention of their age, and it is possible cases will be found of that kind that are omitted.

HARK COMSTOCK.

Trap Shooting.

AUDUBON CLUB MATCH.—At Dexter Park, Chicago, on Feb. 5, 1878, the Audubon Club held a shoot for prizes. Ten birds, 25 yards, plunge traps; tame pigeons.

Chas. Morris	11111 11111-10	J. J. Gillespie	11101 11100-7
Ab. Price <th>11111 11111-10</th> <td>T. Stagg <td>11100 10111-7</td> </td>	11111 11111-10	T. Stagg <td>11100 10111-7</td>	11100 10111-7
S. H. Turill <th>11111 11101-9</th> <td>Chas. Meers <td>00011 10101-6</td> </td>	11111 11101-9	Chas. Meers <td>00011 10101-6</td>	00011 10101-6
A. Cook <th>11110 11111-9</th> <td>Jas. A. Sexton <td>00011 11011-6</td> </td>	11110 11111-9	Jas. A. Sexton <td>00011 11011-6</td>	00011 11011-6
Chas. Kern (2) <th>11111 10111-9</th> <td>R. B. Organ <td>11010 10110-6</td> </td>	11111 10111-9	R. B. Organ <td>11010 10110-6</td>	11010 10110-6
W. T. Johnson <th>01101 11111-8</th> <td>Chas. Meers (2) <td>00111 10101-6</td> </td>	01101 11111-8	Chas. Meers (2) <td>00111 10101-6</td>	00111 10101-6
F. L. Wilson <th>10111 01011-7</th> <td>Chas. Kern (1) <td>10100 10101-5</td> </td>	10111 01011-7	Chas. Kern (1) <td>10100 10101-5</td>	10100 10101-5
Chas. E. Willard <th>11111 01011-7</th> <td></td> <td></td>	11111 01011-7		

Chas. Morris bought out Price's interest in the case of game birds. Ties on 9, at 30 yards.

S. H. Turill	01111-4	A. Cook	01111-4
Chas. Kern <th>10000-1</th> <td></td> <td></td>	10000-1		

Second tie.

Turill	11111-5	Cook	11111-5
Turill <th>01111 10111-8</th> <td>Cook <th>11101 00111-7</th> </td>	01111 10111-8	Cook <th>11101 00111-7</th>	11101 00111-7

Cook's first bird on the last five hovered just over the trap and he shot over him, or this struggle might still have been protracted. Mr. Turill took the gun case. Mr. Johnson took the keg of powder without a contest on 8; and Willard killed five straight and won the 500 shells, which was the fourth prize.

SAME DAY.—Sweepstakes; 25 yards rise; tame pigeons; plunge traps.

T. Stagg	01111-4	A. Price	01110-3
W. T. Johnson <th>00111-3</th> <td>S. H. Turill <th>01110-3</th> </td>	00111-3	S. H. Turill <th>01110-3</th>	01110-3
C. Kern <th>01111-4</th> <td>C. Meers <th>00110-2</th> </td>	01111-4	C. Meers <th>00110-2</th>	00110-2
Cleaver <th>00111-3</th> <td>C. Willard <th>01010-2</th> </td>	00111-3	C. Willard <th>01010-2</th>	01010-2
I. A. Sexton <th>01111-4</th> <td>Dr. Bates <th>01010-2</th> </td>	01111-4	Dr. Bates <th>01010-2</th>	01010-2
G. Mosher <th>11100-3</th> <td>S. Brown <th>00010-1</th> </td>	11100-3	S. Brown <th>00010-1</th>	00010-1
J. J. Kleinman <th>00111-3</th> <td></td> <td></td>	00111-3		

Tom salted those birds down just to suit.

Chicago, Feb. 9, 1878.—*Editor Chicago Field*:—I wish to communicate to you an account of a day spent at Kensington, this State. On Wednesday morning, Feb. 6, Fred. Abbey, Tom Stagg (the Old Tycoon) and myself took the early train for Kensington to spend the day with that prince of good fellows, Greene Smith. We were met there by our worthy host and Mr. G. H. Mason, between whom a match at 100 birds, 5 ground traps, English rules, was to be shot that day. All being previously arranged, we proceeded with the match. The Old Tycoon, who always insists that the dignity of the position must not be trifled with, acting as referee. The match was closely contested until about sixty birds had been shot at, when the fact that a special train containing the Rev. H. W. Beecher being detained there so disturbed Mr. Smith's mind that he lost his prowess and the match, the score being, Mason 81, Smith 66. After the shoot, we partook of a sumptuous dinner and returned home, having spent a delightful day.

	Killed.	Missed.
Mason	10111 11111 01011 10111 11000-18	7
	01111 01010 11011 11111 11111-20	5
	10111 11110 11111 11111 11111-23	2
	01111 11111 11011 11111 00011-20	5
Total	81	19
Smith	01101 00111 11111 11000 11010-16	9
	11011 11111 11011 01111 00141-20	5
	10010 10111 10001 01000 11011-13	12
	01001 10111 00100 11111 11111-17	8
Total	66	34
		Doc.

KENNINGTON, ILL.—Feb. 8, 1878, a double match took place at this shooting ground, Greene Smith shooting at 100 birds against 50 each shot at by Fred Abbey and Tom Stagg. Wild pigeons. Snowing and blowing hard.

	Killed.	Missed.
Smith	10010 11110 11000 10101 01111-15	10
	01111 01101 00100 01111 11111-17	8
	10111 01111 10001 11111 10001-18	7
	11001 11011 01011 10111 11100-17	8
Total	67	33
F. Abbey	00010 01011 00110 11111 11101-15	10
	00111 10110 10111 00111 01101-16	9
T. Stagg	10100 10110 11110 11010 10010-14	11
	00111 11111 00111 00100 00010-13	12
Total	58	42

SHARON, Pa.—*Editor Chicago Field*:—Some of the boys had a match lately at tame pigeons. The first match had five entries at \$3 each, \$9 to first and \$6 to second; plunge traps, and 80 yards boundary.

E. N. Ohi	10001-2	H. Crosthwaite	11111-5
J. Patterson <th>10111-4</th> <td>F. Pierson <th>11011-4</th> </td>	10111-4	F. Pierson <th>11011-4</th>	11011-4
Jas. Roy <th>10110-3</th> <td></td> <td></td>	10110-3		

Crosthwaite first money, Patterson and Pierson divide second. Second match was the same as first.

Ohi	11100-3	Crosthwaite	10001-2
Patterson <th>00100-1</th> <td>Pierson <th>11111-5</th> </td>	00100-1	Pierson <th>11111-5</th>	11111-5
Roy <th>01001-2</th> <td></td> <td></td>	01001-2		

Pierson first money, Ohi second.

Third match had four entries; \$8 to first and \$4 to second.

Ohi	10000-1	Crosthwaite	10111-4
Patterson <th>11011-4</th> <td>Pierson <th>11100-3</th> </td>	11011-4	Pierson <th>11100-3</th>	11100-3

Tie for first money.

Patterson	101-2	Crosthwaite	100-1
Patterson first money, Pierson second.			

Fourth match, five entries at \$3 each.

Patterson	11111-5	Pierson	11110-4
Ohi <th>00010-1</th> <td>Crosthwaite <th>11000-2</th> </td>	00010-1	Crosthwaite <th>11000-2</th>	11000-2
Roy <th>00100-1</th> <td></td> <td></td>	00100-1		

Patterson first money, Pierson second. Jock.

CHAMPAIGN, ILL., Feb. 5, 1878.—*Editor Chicago Field*:—The regular monthly shoot of the Grand Prairie Shooting Club came off on the Club Grounds this afternoon. The conditions of shoot for the badge are that each contestant shall shoot at twelve birds; six single at 25 yards rise, and that it shall be won three times in succession by the same shooter to entitle him to permanent ownership. Considerable interest was felt among the members in this shoot, as Britton had already won the badge twice. He was likely enough to be again successful, as the following score will show:

	Single birds.	Double.	Total.
Britton	111111-6	11 11 11-6	12
Monroe	001111-4	11 11 11-6	10
Scott	111011-5	11 11 01-5	10
Curtis	010111-4	10 11 11-5	9
Conley	111111-6	11 00 11-4	10
Boyd	111111-6	11 11 1-5	11
Scroggs	000111-3	10 01 11-4	7

LYNN, Mass., Feb. 1, 1878.—*Editor Chicago Field*:—The Lynn Sportsmen's Club held a glass ball shoot yesterday. A Hill and H. Rowell shot for the club medal. Following is the score:

A. Hill	00011 11111 00111 11001 10011-16
H. Rowell <th>00011 11111 00111 00110 10101-15</th>	00011 11111 00111 00110 10101-15
H. Mayo <th>01101 11111 00111 01110 10101-16</th>	01101 11111 00111 01110 10101-16
J. George <th>11110 01110 11111 10111 01111-20</th>	11110 01110 11111 10111 01111-20
P. McFarland <th>11111 11110 11011 11110 11111-22</th>	11111 11110 11011 11110 11111-22
S. Sawtell <th>11110 11011 w.</th>	11110 11011 w.
C. Landers <th>11110 11011 11111 11111 10111-22</th>	11110 11011 11111 11111 10111-22

Our brother Rowell got a little nervous, and I am afraid did not find his nerve until after the match. It was a cold windy day and prevented the boys from making the usual score. I expect to come home disappointed after the next shoot, as I have had the courage to challenge Mr. Hill for the medal, which will take place on Feb. 14, 1878. If I lose, you need not look for the score. Woodcock.

QUINCY, ILL., Jan. 27, 1878.—*Editor Chicago Field*:—Some of the members of the Quincy Shooting Club that expect to shoot in the June meeting, had a little practice shoot yesterday. The following is the score:

Hauworth	11111 11111-10	Littleton	11011 11111-9
Crawford <th>11111 11111-10</th> <td>Wright <th>10111 10110-7</th> </td>	11111 11111-10	Wright <th>10111 10110-7</th>	10111 10110-7
J. Miller <th>11101 11111-9</th> <td></td> <td></td>	11101 11111-9		

Twenty-one yards rise. State rules; good tame pigeons. Pointer.

HARVARD, Jan. 29, 1878.—*Editor Chicago Field*:—Please find score of little shoot, at English rules, 30 yards rise and 80 yards boundary, both barrels, at twenty-five birds; loser to pay for birds. We think it a pretty fair score.

G. Ayer	00111 10111 1-11 11110 01111-18
Ed. Ayer	10111 11111 00111 1-11 00110-17

Those marked with a star killed with second barrel, dagger, dead out of bounds.

BRIE, Pa.—*Editor Chicago Field*:—A very fair glass ball shoot came off at the public wharf. The attendance was large and the sport interesting. Six competitors, 10 balls each; 21 yards rise, Bogardus trap. The following is the score:

T. F. Noble	11011 10110-7	H. Van Velsor	11010 01010-5
Jake Graham	11111 11101-9	W. W. Derby	11111 11010-8
G. W. Heywood	00110 10110-5	T. Jarecki	11111 11001-8

MR. HAUWORTH TO CAPT. STUBBS.—Quincy, Ill., Feb. 4, 1878.—*Editor Chicago Field*:—I will shoot Capt. E. E. Stubbs a 100 bird match, single rise, under the Illinois State rules, 21 yards rise, from 11 and T ground or plunge traps, any time during the meeting of the Illinois State Sportsmen's Association, held in Quincy next June, for the cost of the pigeons or for \$50 a side, one-half the money deposited in your hands thirty days before the time, or put the money up just before the shoot, as he pleases. If he was acquainted with me he would know that when I say I will shoot with him I mean just what I say, money or no money up. In regard to his challenge to shoot with him at 500 glass balls for \$250 a side, I wish to say that I would not go across the street to shoot at glass balls for money or fun; that I am not a professional shooter, not making my living by shooting. I don't wish to shoot for money at all, but when a shooter that was hardly ever heard of before, comes out and signs himself the "Champion Wing Shot of the West," then I am ready to go for him, for love or money, if nothing but money shooting will do him, although I think I can shoot just as well for fun as for money. W. B. HAUWORTH, Not the Champion Wing Shot of the West.

MR. STINNETT TO DR. CARVER.—Fort Wayne, Ind., Feb. 8, 1878.—*Editor Chicago Field*:—In your last issue I notice Dr. Carver's reply to Capt. Stubbs and Mr. Martin. It is just as I supposed it would be, when I saw his windy "challenge to the world" sometime since. I care not what his friends may say, I made up my mind that he "slopped over," and am fully convinced of it since he proposed to have the gentleman who replied to him put up a respectable fortune before he put up anything. If he meant business he would have forwarded the forfeit on each match, or at least not have asked them to put up an unreasonable amount, as he certainly did, as he was coming "east any way before going to Paris." Unless he is a partner of Senator Jones, my advice is that if he wishes to visit Paris he better do so before coming East to "amuse the Eastern shots."

I will bet Dr. Carver (just for his cigar money), or any other man, one hundred dollars on each match that I can name one match in each one of his matches with Capt. Stubbs, Martin and Bogardus that he will lose.

DR. CARVER'S SHOOTING.—The *Alta California* gives the following account of rifle shooting at glass balls by Dr. W. F. Carver, of Oakland, who made a wonderful performance at Shell Mound Park, winning a match of \$500. The wager was to break with a rifle shot 225 glass balls out of 300 thrown in the air by hand. Out of the first hundred shots Dr. Carver hit 69 balls, of the second hundred he hit 80 balls, and of the third hundred he hit 89 balls, making a total of 238 balls out of 300, the Doctor winning by 13 balls. The highest number of balls broken consecutively was 28; time occupied, one and a half hours. After the match the Doctor gave an exhibition of his skill by firing at a ball ten yards distant, taking sight with a looking glass, and he broke the ball every time.

MR. MARTIN TO DR. CARVER.—Chicago, Feb. 12, 1878.—*Editor Chicago Field*:—Dr. Carver, in his challenge of Dec. 20, proposed seven matches, offering to wager from \$50 to \$500 on the whole. I accepted three of them, thinking to shoot for, say \$100 a match, or \$300 the three. Now, when I see he ante, he raises me back \$3000, which is beyond my limit, for I cannot afford to risk any such sum, and must lay down, unless the Doctor on his trip East will be content to win my little \$300 along with the untold thousands he will rake in from Captains Stubbs and Bogardus. E. T. MARTIN.

LIVE PIGEONS, glass balls, traps and ammunition for sale. E. T. Martin, 79 Clark street, Chicago. [Advertisement.]

Rifle.

Contest for the Chicago Field Badge.

The following is the score for the fifth contest of Thomas Post, G. A. R., for the CHICAGO FIELD badge. There were thirty-two entries, but we are able to give the score of but twenty-one, eleven not having shot up to last Friday night.

	SCORE.
1-Daniel B. Freeman	4 4 5 5 4 4 5 4 4 5-45
2-Julius C. Borchardt	4 4 5 4 5 4 5 4 4 4-44
3-Wm. H. Chenoweth	5 5 5 4 4 5 4 4 4 5-44
4-Jas. A. Shaffer	4 4 5 4 5 4 4 4 4 5-43
5-B. J. Gleason	4 4 4 5 4 5 4 4 4 4-42
6-Col. E. D. Swain	4 4 4 5 4 5 4 4 4 4-42
7-S. M. Tyrell	5 3 5 4 5 4 5 4 4 4-42
8-Myron W. Lyman	4 4 4 4 4 4 5 4 5 4-41
9-E. Kellogg	4 5 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4-41
10-J. A. Plummer	4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4-40
11-Thos. H. Reeves	5 5 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4-40
12-C. L. Weber	5 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4-40
13-Henry D. Field	4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4-39
14-Z. P. Hanson	5 1 4 5 4 4 4 4 4 4-39
15-Joseph K. Evans	4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4-38
16-Milo H. Wagar	3 4 4 4 5 4 4 4 4 4-38
17-Gen. J. S. Reynolds	5 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4-38
18-M. Kiley	5 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4-38
19-Lu. H. Drury	3 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4-37
20-Geo. H. Lucke	4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4-35
21-Phil. Gunlock	0 4 2 3 3 3 3 0 4-24

As soon as possible, a condensed table showing the correct standing of each competitor through five competitions, or one-half the series, will be given.

This is to certify that the above scores have been counted in my presence and found correct.

COL. EDGAR D. SWAIN, Pres. G. H. Thomas Rifle Club.
MYRON W. LYMAN, J. C. BORCHERT, Prize Committee.
PHIL. GUNLOCK.

ATLANTIC, Iowa, Feb. 6, 1878.—*Editor Chicago Field*:—On the 25th day of January, the second match between the Avoca Rifle Team and the Atlantic Military Company came off at Avoca, and the Atlantic boys were victorious, as will be seen by the following score:

	200 yards.	300 yards.	Total.
Nye	4 3 4 4 4 5 4 3 3	4 4 3 4 4 2 3 0	98
Boots	0 3 3 3 4 4 4 5 4	0 3 3 3 4 3 3 0	58
Freeman	4 3 4 4 3 4 4 0 4	3 3 5 4 4 0 4 3	63
Norton	5 4 4 5 3 4 4 4 4	4 4 3 4 3 5 3 3	78

Total 267

	200 yards.	300 yards.	Total.
Aldrich	4 3 5 4 4 4 5 3 3	3 3 3 5 4 3 3 4	72
Ford	5 4 4 3 3 3 3 5 4	3 5 0 3 3 3 3 4	71
Gould	4 4 4 3 3 4 4 3 3	3 3 4 2 0 3 0 3	63
Mandlin	4 4 4 3 4 4 4 4 4	3 4 3 4 0 4 2 3 2	67

Total 273

As each of the teams has won a match from the other, "honors are easy."

SAN RAFAEL RIFLE CLUB.—San Rafael, Cal., Feb. 4, 1878.—*Editor Chicago Field*:—The following score was made over our range Feb. 3, 1878, at 200 yards, out of a possible 50 points.

	Score.
G. W. Parker	4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4-41
R. A. Rotch	5 4 4 5 3 4 4 4 4-41
F. J. Jacobs	4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4-40
R. C. Moore	4 4 3 4 4 4 4 3 3-35
J. D. Sutherland	0 4 2 3 5 4 4 3 4-32

G. W. PARKER, Sec'y.

National Rifle Association of New York.

The Board of Directors of the National Rifle Association held an important meeting at New York, Feb. 6. The meeting was largely attended by prominent riflemen. General Dakin, Major Fulton, Colonel Bodine, Colonel Sandford, Colonel Wingate, General Shaler, General Wylie, General Woodward, being present among numerous others well known on "the range." Judge Stanton presided and George J. Schermerhorn acted as secretary. The chairman in calling the meeting to order expressed the hope that the same punctual attendance would be given to the meetings of the association this year as during 1877. Several questions of importance would be submitted to their consideration. The secretary then read his report, by which it appeared that the adjutant-general of twenty-one States throughout the Union had sent answers in reply to the notifications sent them of their election as honorary members of the association. The treasurer stated that during the past month there had been received by the association \$461.63; expended, \$110.76; leaving a balance in the treasury on Feb. 1st of \$350.87.

General Woodward submitted a lengthy report in regard to rules that should govern future matches. The substance of this report being read, it proposed that in future every man should have seven shots; that squads should be composed of four men, and that the entries should continue open all day. As to the Spring meeting, he submitted the following programme: That on the first day (May 25) the contest take place for the Leech Cup, and on the new range the skirmishing match and the volley matches. For the second day he proposed ten matches at 300 yards, five matches at 800 yards, three matches at 900 yards and three matches at 1,000 yards. For the third day he proposed thirteen matches at 200 yards, seven matches at 500 yards and six matches at 800 yards. The proposition was favorably received and referred to the Executive Committee, with power.

The secretary here read the new regulations covering the government of the range during the coming season, among which was one calling for entries to be made one week before the match takes place. All of the new rules were ordered to be printed, to be submitted to the Board of Directors for their consideration.

General Shaler then submitted a resolution and preamble reciting that, in so far as it was the aim and purpose of the association to encourage the organization of rifle clubs, that the president invite the officers and members of the various rifle clubs and associations throughout the country to assemble in convention at Creedmoor during the Spring meeting, for the purpose of determining upon all questions relating to rifle matters generally. After the adoption of a few unimportant amendments to these resolutions, they were agreed to unanimously.

Colonel Wingate next introduced a resolution that the secretary be instructed to notify the riflemen of England, Ireland, Scotland, France, Germany and Canada that the next match for the Centennial Trophy would take place in September next, and that the secretary should receive notice as to participants in the same before May 1 next; further, that in case no such notice be received the match be postponed till September, 1879.

General Dakin desired to know who had the right to inscribe the name of owners of the trophy during 1878 if no match took place? Several gentlemen here stated that the name of "America" should, as a matter of course, be inscribed on the banner opposite the figure 1878 if no adequate response be received before May 1.

General Shaler, however, protested against treating the riflemen of the world in this manner. They had no right to insert their names without a contest. If the date of notification be postponed till June 1, then the American team would have a right to shoot over the ground and take possession of the trophy for another year. The resolution was so amended and adopted.

The secretary then read communications from various parties offering prizes at the Spring meeting. One was from John P. Waters, offering a fifty dollar gold piece for a long range prize. The *National Guardian* offers a Remington Long Range Rifle, worth \$125, to be shot for under military regulations at 300 yards. It was decided, on the motion of Major Fulton, that no matches take place at Creedmoor unless there were ten entries for the same.

General Wylie offered a prize of \$250 in gold on behalf of J. W. Frazier, the match to be arranged by the Executive Committee in time for the Spring meeting. The following gentlemen were then elected honorary members of the association: Messrs. Thomas A. Alvord, Orlando L. Stewart and William Richardson; after which, the treasurer having been authorized to borrow the sum of \$4,000 to meet the immediate wants of the association, the meeting adjourned.—*New York Herald*.

ORGANIZATION OF THE UTAH RIFLE ASSOCIATION.—At a meeting of riflemen, held Feb. 1st, the committee previously appointed presented their report. Communications were read from the Corinne, Springville and Beaver Rifle Clubs, all of which expressed the fullest sympathy in the proposition to organize a Territorial Rifle Association.

Upon motion of Mr. Lathey, the convention agreed to organize, and the following directors were then elected: John Sharp, J. H. Spearer, R. Hawkins, C. M. Hawley, of the Exaltado Club of Beaver; Don C. Johnson, of the Springville Club; G. W. Emerson, of Provo; G. A. Jackson, Bingham; J. W. McNutt, of the Corinne Rifle Club; J. A. Groesbeck, G. A. Meears, J. Heusser, J. H. Lathey, T. J. Evans

Natural History.

The Brant of the United States.

PHILADELPHIA, PA., Feb. 9, 1878.

EDITOR CHICAGO FIELD:—In the many articles written for the several sporting journals of the United States, I have not, as yet, seen any mention made of the *Bernicla nigricans*, or black brant, a species closely allied to, but entirely distinct from the *Anser bernicla*, or common brant of our sea coast, north of Currituck Sound, and plentiful there only in severe Winters. Before proceeding farther and describing this species which has not received mention in the articles I have read, it must be understood that the sea coast and salt water loving *Anser bernicla* is seldom found away from it. I do not dispute but that it may have been killed inland, but it has been of rare occurrence, and great confusion and misunderstanding has arisen among sportsmen lately from the fact that in the Western country almost every variety of the wild goose species is called brant, excepting the *Anser canadensis*. The writer has found the Hutchins goose and the white-fronted goose called brant, and the arctic or snow goose as the white brant in the West. Hence all the disputes so prominent of late in the sporting papers.

Your correspondent was fortunate in killing a fine specimen of the black brant while on a shooting excursion to Tuckerton Bay, on the coast of New Jersey, last November, one year ago, and not knowing but that it was an old male of the common brant variety, presented it to Mr. John Krider, of Philadelphia, who mounted it for his collection. I have discovered only this week that it is one of a very few in the collection of any ornithologist in the country, and I blush to say it here, Mr. Krider knew it at the time he accepted it, but did not tell me. I shall add, for the benefit of your readers extracts from Prof. Cassin's work on ornithology, wherein he describes the work and classifies it:

"Mr. Geo. N. Lawrence, of New York city, first noticed this rare and distinct species of brant. He described it in a paper read before the Lyceum of Natural History, of New York city, and published in its Annals IV, page 174, 1846. Mr. Lawrence states: 'I have taken my description and figure from an adult female, procured at Egg Harbor, N. J., in January. Since then two others have been obtained at the same place, one of which I have in my possession. On dissection it proved to be a male. It agrees in markings with the female, but is evidently a younger bird, being somewhat lighter in the color of its plumage. From this I infer that they become darker by age. It was a little larger than the female, the bill being also stouter, measuring seven-eighths of an inch at the base. When on a shooting excursion seven years since, at Egg Harbor, I noticed a bird flying at some distance from us, which our gunner said was a black brant. This was the first intimation I had of such a bird. Upon further inquiry he informed me that he had seen them occasionally, but that they were not common. I have learned from Mr. P. Bralser, who has passed much time at that place, that speaking to gunners about them they said they were well known by the name of black brant, and one of them mentioned having seen a flock of five or six together. From these facts it appears to be known to gunners, but has hitherto escaped the notice of ornithologists.' With all my inquiries I have not been able to procure a specimen before this Winter. We have had the pleasure of seeing the specimen dissected by Mr. Lawrence, and entirely coincide with him in his conclusion."

Sir John Richardson saw this species of brant during his voyage through Rupert's Land and the Arctic seas, sometimes in company with the common brant. I am informed by my own gunners at Tuckerton, that the bird is rare, but known to them as certainly a different species than the *Anser bernicla*.

I have looked into the matter lately and feel convinced that Prof. Cassin and Mr. Lawrence are correct in placing the bird as a separate variety, only reaching our coasts in very severe Winters. The Winter of last year, it may be remembered, was ushered in by heavy storms and freezings, and I shot my specimen (a very fine one) during the month of December, and at the same time many Arctic or snow owls were killed in the Middle States, the season proving an intensely severe one.

The description of the bird I give below:

Form—Bill and head and feet small; wings with the second quill largest; tail short, composed of sixteen feathers; coverts, both above and below, long, reaching almost to the end of the tail.

Dimensions—Total length, 22½ inches; alar extent 44; bill, along the ridge, 1 3/16, from top 1½, from lower mandible 1½, length of tarsus 2½; middle toe 2, outer 1½, inner 1¼ inches; weight 3 lbs.

Color—Male—Neck almost completely encircled by a band of white, broadest at front, narrower behind. Head, neck, breast and belly black, having on the latter a brownish tinge; upper parts of the body umber brown; black on the wings, some of the feathers with pale margins; quills and tail feathers brownish black; feathers on the sides of flanks tipped with white; upper and tail coverts and ventral region white. Bill and feet dark, nearly black.

I have made a drawing of the bird killed by myself at Egg Harbor on Tuckerton Bay, which will give to the readers some idea of the markings and general appearance of the *Bernicla nigricans* or black brant, and it will be seen the black extends much farther towards the vent than on the common variety; besides the whole plumage is darker in every respect.

DETROIT NOTES.—Messrs. E. H. Gillman, Goff Stenton and J. V. D. Eldridge recently returned from a week's shooting at St. Clair Flats; they had only fair success, owing to bad weather, bagging 130 red necks and blue bills and 275 canvas backs.

THE ST. LOUIS SHOW.—The entries for the St. Louis Bench Show number 1,000. The CHICAGO FIELD will have a full report of the show.

Hunting.

A Sagacious Fox.

A correspondent of the *Sporting Gazette* says: "Foxes are commonly designated cunning, but it is a term not quite applicable—Intelligent is more appropriate. The great naturalist, Buffon, gave curious accounts of their habits and propensities, and if in all cases they could be confirmed the former term might be admitted, but I venture to join issue with the ancient authority on many points. His remarks, however, are too discursive to be introduced on this occasion.

A wonderfully sagacious specimen of the species, whose instincts and performances are most amusing, is a great favorite of the Earl of Shannon. He is now eight years old. The Milton country was the place of his nativity, where most, if not all, the foxes are stub-bred, which I entertain no doubt renders them more sensible and acute than those of their brethren who are nurtured in the seclusion of ordinary earths. When quite young this precocious little creature was conveyed to Castle Martyr, Lord Shannon's family residence in Ireland. There was a circular stone house in the middle of the stable-yard, on the top of which a chain of considerable length was attached by means of a swivel, and by that contrivance the fox was secured. The river flowing close by, lots of call-ducks were encouraged. Many of them frequented the yard, and some bred at the back of the old castle, where there is a manure heap. This produce was consequently very tame. Taking advantage of their unwary confidence, friend Charlie used to push out with his nose bits of food from his bowl, then jump on his house and appear to be asleep. No sooner did any unfortunate duck venture to partake of the enticing bait than it was made captive. A bad shot is not on record. This went on till all the poor ducks were killed. There were two fox-hounds with their whelps in the vicinity, and they were often observed feeding out of the same bowl as Charlie on the most amicable terms. His adroitness in catching rats when released from traps was marvelous, very far exceeding that of

BLACK BRANT.—(*Bernicla Nigricans*.)

any terrier. The fondness of foxes for rats is well known to all who are observant of their habits, and the destruction of the latter in a wild state ought to be a powerful inducement to game preservers and poultry breeders to encourage the race of the wily animals most abundantly. Lord Shannon's favorite plays for hours with a collie dog and one of the terriers, but never attempts to bite them. A short time since a young terrier went at him and got a good licking for so doing. He perfectly well knows strangers and strange dogs, and often flourishes his brush triumphantly. Several times he has broken his chain, but never attempted to get away; on the contrary, always walks into his house evidently grateful for the hospitable treatment he receives. He is now at Cirencester, having been conveyed there from Ireland when Lord Shannon undertook to hunt the V.W.H. This is not, however, the first time fox connected with that locality. I well remember one which Lord Gifford had, and have seen him liberated in the kennel-yard amongst the hounds, who did not injure him. They were not left to themselves, or the case might have been different. Nevertheless, there was no punishment inflicted, and it was a pleasing proof how effectively hounds can be kept in subjection without severity.

A ROYAL VULPECIDE.—The late Victor Emmanuel had one frightful falling—he shot foxes. On one occasion, about three seasons ago, the King of Italy was out shooting on the Campagna, when a fine fox ran past him, and was duly potted by his majesty. Presently up came the hounds, followed by the Roman Hunt, the English members of which were terribly tried by the conflict between their respect for royalty and horror of vulpecide.—*World*, (London, Eng.)

A COOL WHIP.—In the middle of a run with one of the Surrey packs, one of the field who was well up in the first flight, fell into a brook. The master looked round and turning to the first whip, who was close beside him, said, "Who's that, Will? hadn't we better help him out?" "Oh," returned Will, coolly, "it's only the parson, sir, and we shan't want him till Sunday."

LOST.—J. N. Dodge has lost the stud beagle dog Rally; mysteriously disappeared from Dodge's premises. The dog belongs to Gen. Rowett, Carlinville, Ill., and was sent to Mr. Dodge to breed to his imported bitch Belle.

Fish and Fishing.

Maskinonge or Muscalonge.

NEW YORK, Feb. 8, 1878.

EDITOR CHICAGO FIELD:—On looking over the files of the CHICAGO FIELD that have accumulated during my three months absence among the fish culturists and fishermen across the "ber ring pond," I notice with pleasure that Genlo C. Scott, in commenting on my article in your columns, Oct. 13, objects to the name and spelling "muskallonge," and states his reasons for preferring "maskinonga."

My spelling, I think, was wrong, although it is somewhere spelled so, and am of the opinion, though I have not the law at hand, that the New York game law calls and spells it muscalonge. The genial author of "Fishing in American Waters" is one of the authorities in angling literature, and I would like to hear from him in *extenso* on this subject, for to me it is very much mixed. I have used the term muscalonge for the reason that it is the name most commonly used on the American side of the lakes and the one which I first learned.

Many years ago when I was among the Ojibwas, I found that it was very hard to tell what words were originally theirs, and what were derived from the French, with whom they converse more freely, because the latter never laugh at them. Query: Why do English speaking people alone see anything funny in a stranger's attempts to speak their language and exhibit their want of taste by ridiculing them?

I found the Ojibwa said *marshon* for "go," which was so near *march* on as to excite suspicion; also he called percussion caps, *percushigun*, which he certainly must have derived from the whites when he did the article.

I particularly remember that word, for I several times mistook it for the one meaning bread, which sounds like it. Now, when I hear that the fish under consideration was called by the French *Masque allonge*, meaning long mask or face, and by the Ojibwas maskinonge or maskinonga, meaning the same thing, it is but natural that I should suspect that the Indian name had been derived from the French. I confess that I am not versed in their language sufficiently to say whether this be so or not. I spoke it at one time enough to hold short confabs concerning little things about camp, but I have not spoken it since 1857, and remember but little of it, and in the words used in this article am not sure that the spelling is at all correct, as it is done by ear entirely.

I will now reach down Mr. Scott's "Fishing in American Waters," and see what he says. Here it is, page 277: "The Ojibwa name of this fish is *maskinonga*, meaning 'long snout.' When Canada was a French colony, the habitants named it *masque longue*, signifying long visage."

Frank Forester, "Fish and Fishing," page 152, says, "The muscalonge, which owes its name to the formation of the head—*masque-allonge*, long face or snout, Canadian French—but which has been translated from dialect to dialect, maskinonge, muscalunge and muscalinga, until every trace of true derivation has been lost."

Thaddeus Norris, in the "American Angler's Book," does not notice the etymology or derivation; he simply calls it "muscalunge," and lets it go at that.

I can find no authority for my spelling it with two "l's," and hasten to accept Mr. Scott's correction on this point, and am pleased to see his name among your contributors.

While on this subject I will say that it is no trouble whatever for me to say "maskinonga" when in Canada, any more than it is to call a fish "striped bass" on the New York or New England coast, and call the same fish "Rock," or "Rockfish" when south of New Jersey, or to adopt any reasonable local name when speaking to one who has only this local term to know a fish by; but I would be willing to suffer slight martyrdom before I will call the pike-perch a *salmon*, as on the Susquehanna and Upper Mississippi; or a *bass trout*, as from Georgia to Florida.

FRED MATHER.

THE PHANTOM TROUT OF GLENDALE.—A Comstocker who was down at Glendale a day or two since, is said to have made his mark there as a fisherman. Being told that the trout would not bite, he armed himself with a spear, determined to have a fish or two in spite of any of their little whims and prejudices. A Glendale man who happened along shortly after he began operations, found him in a state of great excitement. Said the Comstocker, "There's a d—d great big one here that I've struck at more than a dozen times and I can't hit him. He always dodges me. Sometimes he comes nearly to the surface of the water, still I can't hit him. D—d great big fellow that looks red about the gills! Hold! There he is now. Come up quietly now and you'll see him. There! look—almost on the surface!" And he made a terrible lunge with his spear. "Gone again, blast him!" And looking around for the Glendale man, who had been peering over his shoulder, he found him rolling on the ground convulsed with laughter, but he presently managed to say, "Why, bless my soul, if you hain't been spearin' at the reflection of that nose of yours!"—*Virginia Enterprise*.

A FISH STORY.—A friend from Robinson county informs us of a singular circumstance that occurred recently. Dr. Norment, a well-known politician of that county, was engaged in fishing in Lumber River, using a hook and line, when by some means he lost overboard a valuable gold ring which he had worn upon one of his fingers. The water was deep and the bottom of the river soft and muddy, so of course no attempt was made to recover the lost trinket. Nine weeks afterwards he was again fishing in the same locality, when he caught a large trout, which he took home with him, and upon opening the fish preparatory to cooking it, he was astonished to find in its stomach the identical ring which he had lost overboard more than two months previously.—*Wilmington (N. C.) Weekly Star*.

NOTICE.—The CHICAGO FIELD is \$4 a year, \$2 for six months, and \$1 for three months—strictly in advance.

(FISH AND FISHING CONTINUED TO PAGE 12.)

Kennel.

Kennel Fixtures for 1878.

Bench Shows.

St. Louis Bench Show, St. Louis, Mo., Feb. 19, 20, 21 and 22. Entries close Feb. 5.—Chas. Lincoln, Supt.; J. W. Munson, Sec'y.

Boston Kennel Club Show, Boston, Mass., March 26, 27, 28 and 29. Dr. E. J. Forster, Secretary.

Baltimore Kennel Club's Show, Baltimore, Md., April 23, 24, 25 and 26. L. R. Cassard, Sec'y.

The Westminster Kennel Club (New York) Bench Show, Gilmore's Garden, May 16, 17, 18 and 19. Dr. W. Seward Webb, Sec'y.

Field Trials.

Tennessee State Sportsmen's Association Field Trials, Nashville, Dec. 2. H. C. Pritchett, Sec'y.

[Written for the CHICAGO FIELD.]

Left Behind.

BY ELLA F. CLYDE.

Across the dancing water speeds the steamer on its way,
Towards where the purple shadows rise to close the gates of day,
And strains of music floating back, just reach the ears of one
Who sadly stands upon the wharf, deserted and alone.

He has strained the rope which bound him, and at last has broken free,
Too late! for there the steamer bears his master out to sea.
He is but a dog, and yet he has the yearnings of his kind,
And his heart is fairly breaking that he is left behind.

In the red glow of the sunset, which athwart the water streams,
Stretching backward from the steamer, a silvery pathway gleams;
Ever lengthening with the distance, growing dimmer and more dim,
Yet a pathway to the master who has forgotten him.

With an effort he might reach him, if he struggles with a will!
The master has forgotten, but the dog remembers still.
Plunge! the way is long and weary, and the distance grows more wide,
But he has one hope to guide him, just to reach his master's side.

Struggling, ever struggling onward, though the waters beat him back,
Struggling, while his heart is failing, in the steamer's silver track;
Struggling with a last vain effort, struggling till his strength is gone,
So the blue waves close above him, and the twilight hastens on.

And the steamer, sending forth again a madder, merrier tune,
Glides swiftly o'er the water toward the rising moon;
And all around, on every side, each moaning, sobbing wave,
Wails out a low, sad requiem above that watery grave.
Chicago, Feb. 9, 1878.

Northern Quail Trials.

BY ARNOLD BURGESS.

Experience at field trials in this country amply demonstrates the fact that if these are to become permanent institutions, fundamental changes are necessary. As hitherto conducted, trials have been very unsatisfactory. Too many elements antagonistic to the chances of at least Northern dogs have been present to warrant sportsmen from those states going to the expense of a long journey only to see their favorites perform in a manner far inferior to their every-day work. In making this statement we do not lose sight of the fact that when bound down by the rigid rules of a trial, very few dogs will appear to equal advantage as when given the usual freedom of the hunting field, nor do we forget that at all competitions chance must always be present, and a dog may win or lose according to his good or bad luck; but these very circumstances render it imperatively necessary that chance should be reduced to the minimum, and trials be made to assimilate as closely as possible to ordinary field work.

We would not be understood as imputing the least blame to the managers of the Southern field trials. All that men could do they have done to promote the best interests of the cause they were the first to take up; but circumstances of climate, ground and game operate disastrously against Northern dogs, and these can only be obviated by the establishment of trials in the Northern States. At the time our trials have been held, the approach of Winter has already chilled the air of the North; for weeks the systems of our dogs have been undergoing the changes induced by the change of temperature, and it must be evident that they cannot be suddenly exposed to an almost Summer heat without being more or less badly effected thereby. Again, there is at least a portion of the ground gone over in Southern trials to which Northern dogs are entirely unused, and upon which they cannot, therefore, be expected to perform satisfactorily. We refer to the canebrakes where quails take refuge. The best dog in the world, if sent into places he has never been accustomed to, will, perforce, commit errors, and the average Northern dog, turned into a canebrake, goes handicapped with a weight that almost certainly insures his defeat. Lastly, as against field trials in the South, we have the scarcity of birds. The editor of this paper has very justly remarked that, to give all dogs an equal chance, there should be a fresh bevy found for each contestant. To tune a dog down, just off his chain and wild from excitement and lack of exercise, upon a bevy just scattered, is to so destroy his chances that we wonder the owners have consented to submit to it; probably they did so because it was the best they could do, but certainly every effort should be made to prevent such necessity ever arising.

According to reports from Ohio and the adjoining states, quails were more plentiful there last Fall than in any other available section. The Winter has been so open that a very large stock of birds will live through it, and the probabilities are that next season there will be even more birds than there were last year. Here then, is a field where Northern dogs can meet upon ground they are used to, without change of climate, and, what is also no small item, at far less cost to their owners than a trip to Tennessee involves. The demands of business and the expense of the journey has kept many men away from Memphis and Nashville, who would be present if a trial was held close at home, so that if such a trial is established the entries would doubtless be far larger than they have ever been in this country. Two things are, however, necessary to insure success, and these are preservation of the birds and the permission of land-owners for the trial to be held on their grounds. These can be obtained, but they will take time, and hence our writing at this early hour. There is at present a strong prejudice against sportsmen in the sections we have indicated, and most of the farms are posted. But land-owners are not so obdurate as generally supposed, if properly approached, and we venture to assert that if any club or respectable association will take this matter in hand, it will find very little trouble in giving us next November the largest and most satisfactory field trial we have yet had.

Chorea Canina (St. Vitus' Dance).

BY ARCHER.

[Entered according to Act of Congress, in the year 1878, by MARSH & Co., in the office of the Librarian of Congress at Washington.]

The origin of the term chorea (*xopela*=dance) or St. Vitus' dance, and most of its synonyms—St. Modestus' dance, St. Anthony's dance, St. John's dance, danse de St. Guy, etc., etc.—is traced to the middle ages. In their original application these phrases signified that pandenico, dancing mania, which made its

first appearance as a wide-spread mental disorder after the disappearance of the plague in the second half of the fourteenth century among the people in the neighborhood of the Rhine:

"At Strasburg many hundred began
To dance and leap, both wife and man,
In open market, lane and street,
By day and night; many did not eat
Until to an end their madness came;
St. Vitus' dance they did it name."

In the absence of a thorough comprehension of the nature of chorea, it is at the present time quite impossible to define the disease. We can only aim at grouping, as completely as may be, of the most important points of this peculiar set of symptoms.

We understand by chorea an inflammation of nerve substance, of which the seat (as it seems) may sometimes be the brain alone, sometimes the entire nervous system; characterized by incessant inco-ordinate twitchings or jerks of groups of muscles, which sometimes are spontaneous in origin, and sometimes are excited by voluntary impulse, which are accompanied by a more or less developed physical disturbance.

Chorea in the dog is mainly a disease of bodily development, the seeds of which usually germinate during the period from the second dentition to puberty, frequently giving no marked signs of its establishment until after the period of adolescence has expired. The acquirement of the disease subsequent to the age of two and two and a half years, is infrequent, though as just mentioned, it may have such appearance.

Of the sexes the female is less liable than the male—a rule diametrically opposed to that regarding the same disorder in the human subject. Hereditary transmission occurs, but is extremely rare; but hereditary tendency to chorea, as to other diseases of the nervous system—as epilepsy, etc.—or rather an hereditary transmission of a special susceptibility to irritation, an impressionability of the nervous system, on the one hand, and of a general weakness of the entire constitution on the other hand, is very often demonstrable. Over or too fine breeding tend to this result.

All circumstances which are adapted to increase the excitability of the nervous system at the period of sexual development are of the greatest influence, such as premature excitement, and indulgence of the sexual passions, psychological excitement, etc. The immediate causes may be various. Psychological disturbances, whether acting acutely in the form of fright, or dread, or bringing to bear the slow depressing influences of fear or pain, are without doubt powerful agents in bringing the disease to an outbreak, especially in predisposed animals. Among the mental



MR. JOHN DAVIDSON.

causes must be included irritation. A number of accredited facts exist which prove the possibility of a propagation of the disease by psychical contagion among the puppies of a kennel who are predisposed through nervous tendency; but a distinct predisposition seems to be necessary to propagate the disease by irritation, otherwise the number of instances would be much greater than it is.

As regards the geographic distribution of chorea, and the influence of seasons and weather, no statistical material applying to either the human or canine subject is available. But as regards the casual relation existing between chorea and other diseases, the case of rheumatism, and especially acute articular rheumatism and its complications, deserve especial attention. From the beginning of our country, the relation of chorea to rheumatism has been observed both in dog and man, and English and French authors have taken special pains to show that as a result of articular rheumatism heart complications are an important source of chorea. Of 123 cases of chorea canina treated by the faculty of the veterinary school at Alfort, nearly half suffered at the same time from inflammation of the joints. Roger found the coexistence of the two so frequent, that he was inclined to regard it as the expression of a pathological law, and to believe both as one and the same affection under two forms.

Spontaneous acute rheumatism is far more common in puppies than is usually supposed—that is, from the sixth month upward. As a sequel to exposure to cold and wet, rheumatism of the joints is quite common, but is usually confined to the shoulders and fore legs, and is of slight severity, short duration, and rarely complicated with affections of the heart. The spontaneous articular rheumatism of puppies is oftener sub-acute attacking, and only a few joints, more frequently but one; but the frequency of the complications with inflammation of the lining membrane of the cavities of the heart, or of the sac enclosing that organ is none the less great; and it is the light cases rather than the severe that are complicated with chorea, which prefers the period of the decline of the disease for its own attack. Dogs under the age of two and a half or three years, who have suffered from rheumatism, are predisposed to chorea, and vice versa. Choice animals are in danger of being attacked on the least exposure by rheumatism.

As regards other diseases, chorea may be connected with a great variety of inflammatory and other processes in the central organs of the nervous system and their membranes, or may develop from bodily injuries, or disturbances of the maturational func-

tions; but causes of this kind are so rare that we may regard them as merely constituting the last impulse towards the outbreak of a disease for which preparations are already made.

The relation of chorea to pregnancy, as developed by the human subject, leads us to believe that like causes may have like results among canines, as the nervous organization of the latter is even more acute than in man. The results deduced by prominent gynecologists show that chorea, in the human subject, occurs oftener during the first pregnancy than in subsequent ones, and still more often when the subject has not acquired full development—is adolescent in fact. Again, chorea oftener occurs in those who already suffered from it during infancy and recovered, though more usually during the first pregnancy, and it often repeats itself with all subsequent pregnancies, disappearing with the expulsion of the contents of the gravid uterus. Gun-shyness and chorea are closely allied, also; but their relations must form a subject for a future article.

Chorea is very often ushered in by a disturbance of the mental faculties and the general health, of longer or shorter duration; these are sometimes wholly absent. It is particularly in the very acute cases, caused by fright, that the characteristic muscular twitchings form a first symptom. Where there are premonitory symptoms, they consist of a striking change in temper; a discontented or apathetic behavior in the animal, formerly cheerful and brisk, unusual changeableness of temper, etc. At the same time the mental energies fail; the dog becomes inattentive to command, forgetful of training, and awkward in behavior. There also occurs over-sensitiveness or equal sensitiveness in the nerves of sense and sensation; weakness of the motor apparatus, disturbance of appetite and sleep.

Of the characteristic chronic disturbances of motion, the first indication is given by a general restlessness of body, which will not let the animal remain long in one position, and by a remarkable clumsiness in performing simple and ordinary actions. He drops that which he is holding, rises, and turns about frequently when resting, acting as if the positions occupied were uneasy, and as if seeking new and untried ones. At this stage, the disease is not commonly recognized by handlers and trainers, who punish for carelessness and neglect, for which the poor brute is no way responsible. As the trouble increases, twitchings of the groups of muscles pertaining to the face, lower jaw, shoulders and fore legs occur, which soon extend over the whole apparatus of animal motion, and not only interfere with willed actions, but, by the frequency of their spontaneous occurrence, keep the body in continual unrest. In spite of his best efforts, and the powerful influence of his master's reproof, the dog is unable to prevent the muscular contractions for any length of time; in fact, correction and the attempt to do his master's will, often aggravates the muscular unrest.

The want of order with which the muscular jerks pass from one member to another, the tireless activity of the muscles in spite of the purposeless and useless nature of the acts, the rapidity of the jerks, and the slow and careful way in which intended movements are performed, alternating with periods of rest, all contribute to form a most characteristic picture, which it is scarcely possible to mistake. Sometimes one leg is bent; the muscles of the face drawn into the greatest variety of contortions; the eyes rolled hither and thither; the mouth is sometimes opened, sometimes closed; the jaws are separated and brought together, sometimes so violently that the teeth are broken off; the tongue is extended and drawn back with the rapidity of lightning, or is rolled around in the mouth, interfering with attempts to eat or drink. The spasms of the trunk give rise to active locomotor movement of the whole body. The tail and legs are actively engaged; sometimes the latter are actively drawn up to the body, so that the animal falls, or is turned violently to one side or the other. Thus the spasmodic play of the muscles leaps about in the maddest way, sometimes affecting one side more than the other, sometimes both sides. When asleep, the muscular action most always ceases, but the rest is imperfect, and is disturbed by dreams; on awakening, the twitching again begins. The functions of the bladder and rectum remain unaffected, as do those of the automatic apparatus of the heart, of respiration, and of deglutition as far as the latter is involuntary. The mental depression with which the disease begins usually increases considerably during its course. The dog becomes freakish, obstinate and often violent to excess even towards his master; and with these changes there is often joined a failure of intellectual power. Improvement, in most cases, takes place but slowly and gradually, and is often interrupted by relapses.

The involuntary muscular contractions, which are the characteristic feature of this disease, either occur spontaneously, or as the result of an attempt to perform some ordinary action, which provokes irregularly associated movements. In light cases, the latter are more common, and the spontaneous jerks are few. In severe cases, the former are more frequent. The extension of the affection to the muscular system varies very much according to the severity of the case. In slight cases it is confined chiefly to the head, shoulders and forelegs; but in severe ones there is hardly a voluntary muscle in the whole body but is affected to some extent, excepting the sphincters of the bladder and rectum—even the muscles of the ear become agitated, frequently those, which ordinarily are rudimentary in character, and over which the animal, in health, possesses no control. A considerable degree of chorea of the muscles of the haunches, and of the shoulders and legs, makes walking impossible. It is remarkable that the character usually assumed is that to which the designation of hemi-chorea is given, the disease being confined to one lateral half of the body; and, in its unilateral character is not confined to the extremities, but extends to the head and jaws. Another peculiarity of chorea is, that the pupils of the eyes are almost always dilated, and they react very sluggishly under the power of sight; and frequently the pupil of the affected side is most dilated.

Psychical disturbances are rarely absent, although in the lighter cases they are so little developed as to merely exhibit themselves, and consist in irritability and changeability of temper. In the severer cases, especially when of long duration, the character seems to change for the worse; good-natured and peaceable animals become sullen and quarrelsome; the cheerful and bold, timid and retiring, often gun-shy; and the intelligence which has heretofore characterized the animal seems to be lacking, and memory to have failed.

The temperature of the body, in spite of the muscular acting is not changed, even in severe cases; the bowels are usually constipated, and the urine dark, though sometimes it is unusually light. Appetite and digestion suffer little in the milder forms, but in the more severe the dog becomes emaciated, losing weight and growing feeble, and possesses a peculiar dry crackling skin, and the perpetual friction of which very often gives rise to inflammatory conditions (mange).

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

A Few Words on In-and-In-Breeding.

BY BLACK NED.

Mr. Burgess undoubtedly under the influence that *necessitas non habet legem*, writes rather testily in reply to Mr. Holabird's letter published in a previous issue, wherein he (Mr. H.) recites the ill fortune attending his efforts in rearing and breeding extensively

in-bred blue blooded stock, believing these misfortunes to arise from the results of the system of in-and-in-breeding.

Although I did generally coincide with the argument of the representative from Valparaiso, it was the cause of placing me under the ban of Mr. B.'s displeasure, in a paragraph replete with acrimony as it was false in its assertion; but to avoid further misunderstanding, I will distinctly state that I deem continued in-breeding just as injurious to native as the most blue blooded stock, if the former misnomer of distinction can be recognized among the more intelligent. However, it is far from my desire to weary the readers with a reiteration in detail of a universally established and accepted fact; nor is it my intention to cite in refutation the minutiae necessary of contradiction to his weightless argument, which Mr. B. would induce the public to believe is a vulgar, but popular error in this country.

He further cites to substantiate his vaguely written theory: "That extensive breeders of fine stock, whether horses or cattle, do not share in this view, is abundantly proved by the fact that there is not a stock farm, noted for its produce, where in-bred strains do not form the back-bone of the establishment." In answer to this I will say: If any person feels sufficiently interested to make the proper researches and an analysis of the records, he unquestionably will be rewarded with abundant proof to the contrary.

Again, Mr. B. endeavors to fortify his position by implying that the principles which govern the growth, development and hardihood of animals in their native or wild state, is also applicable to our domestic ones—a comparison totally irreconcilable, from the fact that all animals in a state of nature are solely dependent upon their own resources, and self-reliant, while the domestic animal is nearly, if not wholly, dependent on man for regulation, from his creation unto death. It is superfluous to enter into the details concerning the effects produced by different lives as led in each case—food, habits, etc. It remains to the erudite, a self-evident truth, the cases are incomparable. To further quote Mr. B., he writes: "Let any one who doubts this, look over the files of the stock journals and see how few deaths of finely bred animals are reported." Here lies, in my belief, our, and for that matter, the point of disagreement generally—finely bred and in-bred. I am, and always have been a staunch advocate of the former, as I am a consistent and determined opposer and antagonist of the latter, until the laws of nature and Divine Providence change. But allowing the bare possibility that Mr. B.'s theory is correct; I think it is a substantial proof in favor of the so-called native dog or animal, if their record compares favorably with their more luxurious cousins, who enjoy the benefits of all scientific appliances—wealth, wisdom and care to pilot him to old age. As a *coup de grace*, he draws in "Dog Whip," and his observation: "The death of a valuable animal is known everywhere." As if the whim of a few breeders publishing the death of stock was any criterion to base the statistics of mortality on. The foregoing is characteristic of the customary logic pervading the entire article.

Mr. B. writes further: "The other animals do not deteriorate from in-and-in breeding; why should dogs?" Having good cause to assert that other animals do deteriorate from in-and-in breeding, I ask then, why not dogs? Mr. B. adds: "We do not believe they do, and we are convinced that few breeders will agree with Mr. Holabird's conclusions; further than this, we do not hesitate to say that by far the greater part of his few backers will be drawn from the ranks of those advocates of the native, who, like B. N., stand ever ready to cast a stone at the dogs they have never tried, and of which they practically know nothing, except that they are guilty of the unpardonable sin of having beaten the natives wherever they have met them, both upon the bench and in field trials." The former quotation is needless of further comment than common sense; of the latter, the only unpardonable sin I have committed is the want of bigotry in the non-acknowledgment of the sole and exclusive superiority of imported dogs, and my equitable judgment in giving credit to the cross-breeds when merited.

That the so-called native and cross-bred have had their share of public admiration and patronage is fully corroborated by reviewing the field trials of Nashville, Memphis, Hampton and the bench shows in this country. It does not come with good grace from Mr. B. to refer the reader to the field trials, as none of his stock dogs or their progeny have ever received a place in any of our field trials; and when Mr. B. states that a greater number of progeny have been produced from imported dogs than natives or cross-breeds, he fails to prove the superiority of the former in the estimation of individual and gentlemen sportsmen, but merely the great amount of money invested in the former which necessitates these large productions and sales to make a fair return on the investment.

On reviewing the entire argument it resolves itself in this: I have committed the unpardonable sin of not purchasing and breeding solely and exclusively imported stock, and possessing sufficient individuality to stand aloof and not enrolling myself under the banner of Mr. B. This comprises my most grievous fault, which has brought down upon my head this censure and false assertions regarding my stock.

In conclusion, I must say "Shamrock" has my hearty support. In a plain, straightforward manner he has made the entire subject exciting these controversies plain to the reader; he has explained my sentiments far more lucidly than this poor pen of mine, and championed a good cause.

Where is "Gopher?" I would like to hear from him on this subject. Also a word from that veteran of forty-odd years' experience, Squire Smith. In future I trust and recommend all such controversies shall be free from personal interests.

Field Trials in the East.

LEESBURG, VA., Feb. 6, 1878.

EDITOR CHICAGO FIELD:—There seems to be a very general desire throughout the East to have field trials next season, somewhere in the section that "Old Probs" calls the "Middle Atlantic States." The subject has been sporadically discussed, but it has never at any one period been sufficiently agitated to "bring it to a head."

Why can't we have them? We have thousands of good dogs in the East; I know of at least one hundred that are claimed by their owners to be "the best in America;" "could have beaten any dog at Nashville!" etc., etc. And I know of just as many sanguine sportsmen who are "spilling" for a field trial. So the only things needful are the birds and the money. Whilst I am afraid you can find more of the former than the latter in this immediate country, yet "the spirit is willing." The birds may withhold their scent that they have, but we will not withhold the cent that we haven't. (Pardon me, that is an accident; I am neither an Irishman nor a punster.)

Now, *imprimis*—as to the birds—I mean quails, of course. There are said to be a great many birds in that portion of Maryland, known as the Eastern Shore. It has been spoken of as a suitable country, but I am not sufficiently acquainted with the country to suggest any particular locality, or to speak either as to the birds, the grounds or the accommodations. Let us hear from some one who knows.

Then again, birds are quite abundant in that portion of Vir-

ginia known as "Tide-water," south of the Rappahannock.

It is true that we would encounter a difficulty, which, however, is to be met almost anywhere we may go, viz: where the birds are most abundant, the accommodations for sportsmen and dogs are the most limited. But I am told that there are a good many birds not far from Fredericksburg (on the Rappahannock), and it occurs to me that we might make Fredericksburg our "base," and charter an excursion boat, and go down the river every morning, about a half-hour's run to very fine shooting ground. I have a friend who owns about 8,000 acres of land on the Rappahannock, a short distance below Fredericksburg, on which he sometimes has 500 or 600 acres of wheat stubble in one body. This place, I think, is not over an hour from Fredericksburg, and the birds are generally plenty and the shooting good there. There are probably other such grounds still nearer the city. Fredericksburg is a point very accessible to all portions of the East (as distinguished from the West). It is only a few hours from Baltimore, and only about twelve hours from New York, via Washington.

Now, I have not started out to plan the field trials, nor to fix upon a place for them. I am simply agitating and suggesting. I want to hear suggestions from others through your columns, or any other columns. Just here, if your readers will pardon the digression, I will say, I have chosen your paper because it appears to me to be more *National* in its character, more extensively circulated, more devoted to what is interesting about sporting and dogs, and more active in instituting and reporting field trials than any other paper that we have.

As to the money for the prizes, the conduct of the trials, etc. I do not think we have in Virginia a club sufficiently "pecunious" to be responsible for a good lot of prizes, nor well enough organized to undertake the conduct of the trials. They are a new institution to our people, and you know we Virginians are the slowest of all people to take hold of a "new departure." Why, there are old sportsmen in Virginia who can hardly be induced to shoot "one of these new-fangled breech-loading guns." Some of our clubs might, however, commence in a small way, as they did in Tennessee. But there is no necessity for a "small beginning." I don't approve of these small affairs (of course I do not refer to the initiatory trials in Tennessee, which were, indeed, a success from the very start), but I mean to say that I do not believe in small local shows, and small trials that flood the country with "champions," so-called. The title of "champion" is getting as cheap as that of "captain," since they have gotten to dubbing even the boss of a street car "Cap'n."

I say there is no necessity for commencing our trials in the East in a "small way," because we may have a "grand combination!" Here, in Baltimore, they have a fine kennel club, of which our very worthy and enterprising friend J. Addison Smith, Esq., is the head. In Philadelphia they have a fine organization; in New York there is the Westminster Kennel Club, that could spare for the enterprise a slice of the several thousands cleared at their grand show last Spring. In Delaware, as I know from letters that I have received, both the Messrs. Higgins, Mr. Von Culin and Mr. Gause are anxiously with us, and zealous advocates of this matter; and here in Virginia we have some local clubs that will very cheerfully unite with our brother sportsmen aforementioned. We will not just say, as the fellow who was talking to a damsel about getting married, their prospects in life, etc.: "You furnish the bread and I'll furnish the water." No, we will furnish the birds and will contribute to the more substantial requisites.

Now, why can't we come together and organize!

If nothing better or more definite be proposed, I suggest that the Baltimore Kennel Club invite other clubs to send delegates to a meeting at their show.

We must have field trials. They interest the sportsmen, they improve the breeding of dogs, and they help to "educate-up" our people at large to a higher standard of appreciation of the dog. Why, the veriest mother-in-law in the world will appreciate a dog when she learns that he has capabilities of winning a \$250 prize.

Let the ball be put in motion, and it is important that it should have a "good send-off," for, as Bulwer says, "Nothing succeeds like success."

THE MEADVILLE SHOW.—Meadville, Pa., Feb. 2, 1878.—*Editor Chicago Field*:—The following is a report of the dog show, held here this week:

The following gentlemen acted as judges:

Dogs—J. S. Hoopes, New Brighton, Pa.; J. C. Hobaugh, Greenville, Pa. (except in Gordon, red Irish setter, and hound classes). J. W. Babcock, Major Hess, Gordons and red Irish setters; John McFarland Jr., hounds.

The following are the premiums awarded:

Native Setter Dog class.—1st, Rock, by Belton out of Dimple; owner, L. Bowser, Franklin. Rock wins special prize for best setter in the show. 2d, J. W. Frye, Oil City. 3d, D. A. Smith, Meadville.

Native Setter Bitch.—1st premium, Chas. Colt, Meadville; 2d, R. G. Lambertson, Franklin; 3d, H. & R. Carroll, Meadville.

Irish Setter Dog.—1st premium, J. C. Hobaugh, Greenville.

Irish Setter Bitch.—2d premium, J. C. Hobaugh, Greenville.

Gordon Setter Dog.—1st premium, J. S. Hoopes, New Brighton; 2d, A. C. Richmond, Meadville; 3d, M. P. Jenks, Meadville.

Gordon Setter Bitch.—1st premium, J. S. Hoopes, New Brighton.

Pointer Dog.—1st premium, John W. Babcock, Meadville; 2d, Chas. Raymond, do.; 3d, H. J. Gordon, Franklin.

Fox Hound Dog.—1st premium, E. A. Kelsey, Corry; 2d, F. Wagner, Mead Corners.

Fox Hound Bitch.—1st premium, Harry Pierson, Meadville.

Beagle Hound Dog.—1st premium, Harry Pierson, Meadville.

Newfoundland Dog.—3d premium, Chas. Ide, Meadville.

Bull Dog.—1st premium, Alex. Vincent, Franklin.

Bull Terrier Dog.—1st premium, Chas. Colt, Meadville.

Black and Tan Terrier Dog (under 10 lbs).—1st premium, Will Foster, Meadville.

Black and Tan Terrier Bitch.—2d premium, Will Foster, Meadville.

Skye Terrier Bitch.—1st premium, W. Foster, Meadville.

Scotch Terrier Dog.—1st premium, A. Minnium, Meadville.

Scotch Terrier Bitch.—2d premium, S. Blum, Meadville.

Water Spaniel Bitch.—2d premium, E. A. Kelsey, Corry.

English Cocker Spaniel.—2d premium, Chas. Porter, Corry.

Black Irish Retriever.—3d premium, Chas. Porter, Corry.

MEADVILLE.

WHITE NED TO MR. HOLABIRD.—Hastings, Mich., Feb. 8, 1878.—*Editor Chicago Field*:—I see by the last letter of Mr. Holabird, he says for the sake of getting good prices for his pups he did think of breeding to Leicester. There must certainly be some good reason why Leicester's pups bring good prices. It cannot be because they are not good; but in order to prove his theory he will breed to a native. If Mr. H. had to pay fifty dollars for the service of a native, the same as Mr. Smith would charge him, I am inclined to think he would prefer Leicester.

If I am not mistaken, about a year ago Mr. H. lost quite a number of native pups; how did it happen that they died? If they had been blue bloods I suppose he would have told us all about it

He says he knows of one pure Laverack at Hampton that was worthless. Now will he please tell us how many natives he saw that he pronounced worthless at the time? They will count up more than one, unless he has changed his mind.

He tells us Mr. Le Moine breeds some of the best dogs in America. How does he know that? Has Mr. L. ever tested his dogs in the field with any of the blue bloods? Rick, he thinks, would give Nellie and Gladstone the closest scratch of any dog in America. There are a great many men in America, to be counted by the hundreds I presume, who own good dogs that think the same thing, but that does not make it so. Nellie and Gladstone have been entered in every field trial since they were old enough to run, and have shown the sportsmen in public what they could do, and they are only out of the puppy stakes now.

Mr. Holabird further says, what we want is the best dog that can be bred, English, Irish, native or cross-bred; and "let any one prove that he has really got the thing and the boys will have that kind." What better proof does he want than Drake, Paris, Maude, Stafford, Gladstone, Peg, Blanche, Clip, Pride of the South, Nellie and little Rill. Will Mr. H. please name eleven of any other strain that can beat them. If he can I hope he will do so, so that we "boys" will know where to get one. I have owned dogs for twenty-five years, and my experience has been that let distemper in its bad form get hold of them, it is hard saving them, whether blue or native.

WHITE NED.

A DOG AND CAT FIGHT.—Charleston, S. C., Feb. 2, 1878.—*Editor Chicago Field*:—We have just had something new in the sporting line. Some time ago, a gentleman on one of the islands in the vicinity of Charleston, while hunting wild cats, ran quite a large one into the water, where, after some trouble, he succeeded in capturing it alive. The cat was brought up to the city, and was secured by Mr. Pieper, a saloon keeper, who, with an eye to business, kept it on exhibition for some days, and announced that he would have a cat fight if any one would bring the dogs necessary. It was determined to have five dogs, which should be put into the cage in succession, many were the offers received, but when the night came upon which the fight was to take place, the owners of the various dogs, fearing the damage which their animals might sustain, withdrew, and some difficulty was experienced in finding a dog. Just as the many persons, who were on hand to witness this novel sight, were becoming wearied by the delay, a splendid white bull was brought up and put into the cage (which was about twelve feet square and the same in height) with the cat. The cat was in one corner, crouching as if about to spring; the dog, Peter, walked around as though he was looking for something to do, and neared the cat without seeing it.

A growl and a spring, and cat and dog became engaged in the most fearful conflict that your correspondent has ever witnessed. The dog caught his opponent on chest, allowing him full play for his formidable claws, which he used with terrible effect. After a lapse of twelve minutes, Peter came off victorious; but it was victory dearly bought, his head and neck were very much cut, and he bled profusely. Notwithstanding his many wounds, it was with great difficulty that his owner could make him break his hold on the dead body of the cat. Mr. Pieper reports the weight of the cat at twenty pounds.

ECHO.

[NOTE.—Such brutal contests we look on as disgraceful and degrading, and belonging to an age which has passed. We publish the communication of our correspondent that we might denounce the affair.—Ed.]

THE NELLIE-THORSTEIN MATCH.—The following letter from Mr. Whitford to Mr. Sanborn reached us too late for our last issue. It is to be hoped that these two dogs will yet come together:

ST. LOUIS, MO., Feb. 4, 1878.

D. C. SANBORN, Esq.—*Dear Sir*:—In reply to yours of the 21st ult., which appeared in CHICAGO FIELD of 2d inst., I beg to say that I was prepared to accept a challenge without a reservation, and could not for a moment entertain your proposition, the conditions of which have since developed into facts that I predicted, viz: That Nellie would be in use at the time you proposed, and consequently could not run. In submitting my counter challenge, I had not considered the probability of Nellie's having family duties to attend to in March, but had reason to hope she would not be bred this Winter.

Permit me to add that Thorstein will, beyond a doubt, remain a canine member of the St. Louis Kennel Club until he is called to the "happy hunting grounds." Being quite anxious to try conclusions with so good an animal as Nellie, I can assure you that a challenge from you sometime in July or early in August to meet Thorstein in a trial of three days, either the last week in August or the first week in September, will be promptly accepted.

C. B. WHITFORD.

MR. DEW TO MR. HOLABIRD.—Montview Kennel, Maury Co., Tenn., Feb. 5, 1878.—*Editor Chicago Field*:—As Mr. Holabird in his first article on "In-breeding and Delicacy of Constitution," takes his text from the death of Rill and of Dr. Rodman's Tempe and Phillis, it may be a source of information to notify him that the delicate constitutions and refined blue blood of Tempe and Phillis succumbed, not to distemper, but to flames, having been burned to death in the house of the man who was raising them, which was consumed by fire. Out of five cases of distemper in my kennel this season, all blue bloods, Rill only died.

If Mr. H. had had my luck three years ago, when every young dog I had died, as did many others of my friends, and of the best, most robust and trusty of natives, his sermon would have been mournful indeed.

My idea is, that this scourge of the kennel is no respecter of breeding, being fatal alike to all strains. I am satisfied there is no lack of constitution or stamina in the blues I have had, and they are not only the most successful, but the most fashionable of in-bred blues.

JOS. H. DEW.

BE SURE THE PUPPIES ARE DEAD.—Strathroy, Ont., Feb. 7, 1878.—*Editor Chicago Field*:—My Field Trial setter bitch Clip gave birth to eight fine puppies on the 31st of January, and twenty-four hours after casting the last puppy, she cast another, apparently dead. Clip paid no attention to it and left it. My kennelman picked it up and after examining it carefully and satisfying himself it was dead he cast it out into the refuse basket. As he did so he noticed the puppy's mouth opened, so he immediately took it to the fire and warmed it, at the same time administering a little warm milk, when it revived and is now as good a puppy as any of the litter. There is, in my mind, little doubt that but for the shock it received by being thrown into the basket, which started its breathing organs, it would now be in puppy heaven. Moral: Be sure the puppies are dead before throwing them out.

DOG-WHIP.

THE AMERICAN EXPRESS CO.—Detroit, Mich., Feb. 2, 1878.—*Editor Chicago Field*:—Mr. E. H. Gillman received last week his pointer dog puppy from S. B. Dilley, Lake City, Minn. He is by the celebrated Ranger, lemon and white in color and a perfect beauty. Express charges were only \$3; think of that; he came by the popular American Express Co. Mr. Gillman desires to return his warmest thanks to Mr. Dilley for sending him such a handsome puppy.

P.

The Baltimore Bench Show.

The following is the premium list of the Baltimore Bench Show, to be held at the Masonic Temple, April 23, 24, 25, 26, under the auspices of the Baltimore Kennel Club:

DIVISION FIRST—SPORTING DOGS, CHAMPION CLASSES.

- Class 1. English Setters, imported or native.—For the best dog, \$50; for the best bitch, \$50.
 Class 2. Irish Setters, imported or native.—For the best dog, \$50; for the best bitch, \$50.
 Class 3. Gordon Setters, imported or native.—For the best dog, \$50; for the best bitch, \$50.
 Class 4. Pointers, imported or native.—For the best dog, \$50; for the best bitch, \$50.

OPEN CLASSES.

- No dog or bitch is qualified to compete in classes 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10 and 11, that has ever won a first prize at Chicago, Baltimore, New York, St. Louis or Boston shows.
 Class 5. English Setters, imported or their Progeny.—For the best dog, \$30; for the second best dog, \$10; for the best bitch, \$30; for the second best bitch, \$10; for the best dog puppy under twelve months of age, \$15; for the best bitch puppy under twelve months of age, \$15.
 Class 6. English Setters, Native.—For the best dog, \$30; for the second best dog, \$10; for the best bitch, \$30; for the second best bitch, \$10; for the best dog puppy under twelve months of age, \$15; for the best bitch puppy under twelve months of age, \$15.
 Class 7. Irish Setters, imported or their Progeny.—For the best dog, \$30; for the second best dog, \$10; for the best bitch, \$30; for the second best bitch, \$10; for the best dog puppy under twelve months of age, \$15; for the best bitch puppy under twelve months of age, \$15.
 Class 8. Irish Setters, Native.—For the best dog, \$30; for the second best dog, \$10; for the best bitch, \$30; for the second best bitch, \$10; for the best dog puppy under twelve months of age, \$15; for the best bitch puppy under twelve months of age, \$15.
 Class 9. Gordon Setters, black and tan, or black, white and tan, imported or native.—For the best dog, \$30; for the second best dog, \$10; for the best bitch, \$30; for the second best bitch, \$10; for the best dog puppy under twelve months of age, \$15; for the best bitch puppy under twelve months of age, \$15.
 Class 10. Pointers, large, imported and native; dogs 55 lbs and upwards, bitches 50 lbs and upwards.—For the best dog, \$30; for the second best dog, \$10; for the best bitch, \$30; for the second best bitch, \$10; for the best dog puppy under twelve months of age, \$15; for the best bitch puppy under twelve months of age, \$15.
 Class 11. Pointers, small, imported and native; dogs under 55 lbs., bitches under 50 lbs.—For the best dog, \$30; for the second best dog, \$10; for the best bitch, \$30; for the second best bitch, \$10; for the best dog puppy under twelve months of age, \$15; for the best bitch puppy under twelve months of age, \$15.
 Class 12. Pointer Puppies.—For the best dog puppy under 12 mos. of age, \$15; for the best bitch puppy under 12 mos. of age, \$15.
 Class 13. Chesapeake Bay Dogs.—For the best dog, \$25; for the second best dog, \$15; for the best bitch, \$25; for the second best bitch, \$15; for the best dog puppy under 12 mos. of age, \$10; for the best bitch puppy under 12 mos. of age, \$10.
 Class 14. Irish Water Spaniels.—For the best dog or bitch, \$20; for the second best dog or bitch, \$10.
 Class 15. Retrieving Spaniels, other than pure Irish.—For the best dog or bitch, \$20; for the second best dog or bitch, \$10.
 Class 16. Clumber Spaniels.—For the best dog or bitch, \$20; for the second best dog or bitch, \$10.
 Class 17. Cocker Spaniels.—For the best dog or bitch, \$20; for the second best dog or bitch, \$10.
 Class 18. Fox Hounds.—For the best couple (dogs or bitches), \$25; for the second best couple (dogs or bitches), \$20; for the third best couple (dogs or bitches), \$15.
 Class 19. Harriers.—For the best dog or bitch, \$10; for the second best dog or bitch, \$5.
 Class 20. Beagles.—For the best dog or bitch, \$10; for the second best dog or bitch, \$5.
 Class 21. Dachshunds.—For the best dog or bitch, \$20; for the second best dog or bitch, \$10.
 Class 22. Greyhounds.—For the best dog or bitch, \$10; for the second best dog or bitch, \$5.
 Class 23. Fox Terriers.—For the best dog or bitch, \$20; for the second best dog or bitch, \$10.

DIVISION SECOND—NON-SPORTING DOGS.

- Class 24. Mastiffs.—For the best dog or bitch, \$20; for the second best dog or bitch, \$10.
 Class 25. St. Bernards.—For the best dog or bitch, \$20; for the second best dog or bitch, \$10.
 Class 26. Newfoundlands.—For the best dog or bitch, \$20; for the second best dog or bitch, \$10.
 Class 27. Shepherd or Collie Dogs—Rough.—For the best dog or bitch, \$20; for the second best dog or bitch, \$10.
 Class 28. Shepherd or Collie Dogs—Smooth.—For the best dog or bitch, \$20; for the second best dog or bitch, \$10.
 Class 29. Dalmatians or Coach Dogs.—For the best dog or bitch, \$10; for the second best dog or bitch, \$5.
 Class 30. Bull Dogs.—For the best dog or bitch, \$10; for the second best dog or bitch, \$5.
 Class 31. Bull Terriers.—For the best dog or bitch, \$10; for the second best dog or bitch, \$5.
 Class 32. Black and Tan Terriers (exceeding 11 lbs.)—For the best dog or bitch, \$10; for the second best dog or bitch, \$5.
 Class 33. Black and Tan Terriers (not exceeding 11 lbs.)—For the best dog or bitch, \$10; for the second best dog or bitch, \$5.
 Class 34. Skye Terriers.—For the best dog or bitch, \$10; for the second best dog or bitch, \$5.
 Class 35. Yorkshire Terriers.—For the best dog or bitch, \$10; for the second best dog or bitch, \$5.
 Class 36. Dandie Dinmont Terriers.—For the best dog or bitch, \$10; for the second best dog or bitch, \$5.
 Class 37. Scotch Terriers.—For the best dog or bitch, \$10; for the second best dog or bitch, \$5.
 Class 38. Toy Terriers.—For the best dog or bitch, \$10; for the second best dog or bitch, \$5.
 Class 39. Pugs.—For the best dog or bitch, \$10; for the second best dog or bitch, \$5.
 Class 40. Italian Greyhounds.—For the best dog or bitch, \$10; for the second best dog or bitch, \$5.
 Class 41. Miscellaneous.—For the best dog or bitch, \$10; for the second best dog or bitch, \$5.
 No dog belonging to the club will be entered for competition.
 CHAS. LINCOLN, Supt. L. R. CASSARD, Sec'y.
 P. O. Box 767.

Wonderful Dogs.

TALLY ONE FOR KATE.—Rossville, Kan.—*Editor Chicago Field*:—Owing to the known antipathy a bird dog has for flies, I wish to relate what our old pointer Kate did on one occasion while hunting chickens with a friend. Old Kate had found a covey and was pointing beautifully when my attention was called to a big horse-fly sitting on the top of the dog's nose, biting of course. But the old hero kept right on pointing, not moving a muscle. We enjoyed the scene until, out of compassion for my favorite, I flushed the game so she could enjoy a lively nose scratching for a few moments, which she did most eagerly.

DOR.

TALLY ONE FOR FRED.—Belchertown, Mass., Feb. 5, 1878.—*Editor Chicago Field*:—Havin' seen in yure vallerbel paper the wonderful doin's of dorgs I take the liberty to relate the followin': I went inter a grocery store here t'other day with my setter Fred. We hadn't more'n got inside the dore when he jacked up inter a stiff pint. I was suprised, feelin' shure ther warnt no burd there, and wondered what he was pinting on. I told him to go on, and he slowly drew up on to the woodcock in a barrel of merlasses. Isn't that a remarkable instants of instinet? I've very of'en seen him stand and pint hares—in butter. He haint for sell.

OBED SWEETZER.

TALLY ONE TO MITCHELL'S SKELETON.—Franklin, Tenn., Jan. 25, 1878.—*Editor Chicago Field*:—Having read of so many wonderful performances of dogs I cannot help mentioning something of my pointer dog Mitchell, whose memory will forever remain bright. I was out one day, and while hunting on the edge of an old broom sage field, I missed him and called repeatedly, but without avail, and had to retrace my steps homeward without my faithful friend, little dreaming that I would never see the friendly wag of his tail again; I inquired day after day, but without success. About six months afterwards his skeleton was found "pointing staunchly" near the spot where I had seen him last, evidently having found and pointed a covey, remaining true to his instinet, and died nobly at his post.

KINO.

THE BREEDING OF THE FIELD TRIAL SETTER.—Kingston, Pa., Feb. 5, 1878.—*Editor Chicago Field*:—Being only a neophyte in dog matters I don't propose to provoke or enter into any controversy. But in the discussion in your valuable paper with regard to the in-and-in-breeding of the Field Trial setter I think only a part of the truth has been stated. Some of the grandest elements of the breed have been overlooked, or at least have not been noticed.

"Shamrock" speaks of the Gordon and South Esk as strains entering into the composition of the Field Trial breed, but says nothing of Field's Duke, to my mind one of the grandest dogs that ever lived. He had the highest record on his own merits at field trials, winning three first prizes besides others. He was also represented by the editor of the English Kennel Club Stud Book as a remarkably superior stud dog; on page 145 the editor in his account of the Shrewsbury (1871) Stakes for all aged dogs, says: "Out of the nine dogs in this stake three were by Mr. Field's Duke, viz.: Dan, Drake and Rake, while March was a grandson of that dog. These four were the best of the lot, so that no little credit accrued to him as a stud dog."

Again, discussing the Champion Stake, on page 146 the editor says: "This stake was regarded with great interest as being to some extent a trial between the comparative merits of Mr. Laverack's breed and that of Sir Bellingham Graham as exhibited in Field's Duke. Bruce described erroneously as by Duke, was really by Mr. Laverack's Dash out of Mr. Statter's Rhoebe, while Dan (the winner) was out of the same bitch by Duke. The result would go to show the great superiority of Duke over Dash as a stock dog."

Besides, Mr. Editor, as another proof of the great value of the Duke blood, please remember the description of Mr. Brewis' Dash II, whose portrait and performances are contained in your last week's issue. This Dash II is a grandson of Kate, an own sister of Field's Duke.

But to return to our subject: In Duke we have two strains represented, that of Sir B. Graham and the Beadesert strain; and since most of the Field Trial dogs that we see are besides crossed on the Laverack, it turns out that the Field Trial breed, so far from being in-bred, is on the other hand the result of a recent intermixture of five different strains of blood.

I am very far from advocating in-and-in-breeding, but I think if any other strain has ever borne that process without injury, we need not for awhile yet, at least, be fearful of danger to the Field Trial breed on that account.

A. GOODWIN, JR.

THE WATERLOO MEETING.—The nominations for the Waterloo Cup, which will be run on the 19th and 20th inst., closed with sixty-four subscribers at £25 each. The premiums for the Cup amount to £1,340; for the Purse £215, and for the Plate £145, making in all £1,600.

For a long time quite a mystery enshrouded the destination of Coomassie, last year's heroine; but on the eve of the Altcar Club's second meeting it was published that Mr. A. F. Stocken was the happy man in whose name she would run. This at once made him first favorite of the various nominators. Mr. Briggs is second favorite, as his kennel is in admirable form, for at Altcar in the week ending Jan. 19 he won the Member's Cup with Bigot and the Moleneux Stakes with Breeze. Bigot is a white and brindle dog by Tory out of Ballot Box; is a grand goer and beat a good field. Mr. Briggs may, therefore, let Mr. Deighton run Braw Lass and run the young dog himself.

Altcar also showed a good couple in Saxon and Penrith, and as Barabos, who showed good form till he injured a toe, is also likely to perform, the little crack of last year will have to look to her laurels. Wild Orphan and Wedding Tour will represent Ireland, and they are both likely to prove very troublesome to put out.

The latest betting is as follows:

- 5 to 1 agst Mr. Stocken's nom (tk).
 100 to 8 — Mr. Briggs' nom (tk).
 20 to 1 — Mr. Hornby's nom (tk).
 20 to 1 — Mr. Darlington's nom (tk).
 25 to 1 — Mr. Deighton's nom (tk).
 25 to 1 — Mr. D. J. Paterson's nom (tk).
 33 to 1 — Mr. Stone's nom (tk).
 33 to 1 — Mr. Alexander's nom (tk).
 33 to 1 — Mr. Pilkington's nom (tk).
 40 to 1 — Lord Fermoy's nom (tk).
 50 to 1 — Mr. Brocklebank's nom (tk).
 66 to 1 — Mr. Borron's nom (tk).

THE GORDON SETTER.—Louisville, Ky., Feb. 7, 1878.—*Editor Chicago Field*:—Some time ago I used to regard the Gordon setter with a good deal of favorable feeling. A subsequent practical experience of the strain has, however, somewhat shaken my faith. During the last few years I have seen and used in the field several setters of the Gordon breed. Some of them were very fashionably descended; all were fine-looking dogs. But long pedigrees and good looks do not always make a first-class working setter. In my case they certainly did not. One Gordon hunted finely, but would not point. Another pointed splendidly, but would not hunt. A third made a specialty of retrieving. A fourth that cost his owner money and trouble now does duty as a watch dog. And a fifth that did honestly try to do a little honor to his name, was yet slow in gait and morose in disposition. Others still, I have seen, of which the less said, the better. In most cases I found the dog miserably slow. Where there was any speed at all, it was speed that did not last long. I have heard it said that the Gordon is docile. Strange to say, my Gordon acquaintances were almost all stupid and stubborn. It is often said, too, that great steadiness is one of his distinguishing attributes. To no such opinion can I yield my assent. One steady Gordon I have indeed seen, but the dog held his point with such stupid pertinacity as to prove in a great measure worthless. With this one exception, the Gordons that have come under my notice were anything but steady. Bad enough singly, in company they were entirely untrustworthy; even when by some means or other they were induced to point, their stand was never that glorious cataleptic attitude to which alone the word point can with propriety be applied. They had all, to be sure, the keenest of noses; but in the absence of almost every other essential qualification, their excellent scenting powers were of little avail. Such has been my experience of the Gordon breed of setters.

HANNAH.

DOGS IN VIRGINIA.—Virginia is another of the states in which dogs are not property. A correspondent signing himself "A Sufferer," writes as follows to the *Lynchburg Daily News*, the editor of which sensibly endorses the views of his correspondent:

"The owners of fine and valuable dogs throughout the state have suffered from the depredations of dog thieves and have no redress whatever at law; dogs are not property, and all the despoiled owner can do is to 'grin and endure' whilst their neighbors' chickens, turkeys, pigs, sheep, goats and other domestic fowls and animals are fully protected by law. Could not our legislature pass an act allowing dog owners, at their option, to list their dogs as property, and fix a valuation on them, say from twenty-five dollars and upwards, and give them the same protection accorded to other domestic animals? I know at least thirty persons in this city who would cheerfully list their dogs at from fifty to one hundred dollars each, and have no doubt there are

one thousand in the state who would do the same thing, and thus materially increase the revenue of the state.

By calling public attention to this matter you will greatly oblige."

BOB.—Allegheny City, Pa., Feb. 9, 1878.—*Editor Chicago Field*:—In my last I asked you to correct the pedigree of Bob, telling you that you would probably hear from him again. I did not then think that my next report of him would be that he was dead; but such is the case. He was poisoned by mistake in filling a prescription at E. Holden & Co.'s drug store, this city. I have entered suit for his value, and will report the case to you as it progresses. Bob was registered according to law, and I anticipate no great amount of trouble in recovering his value. Poor satisfaction though, Mr. Editor, for so fine a puppy as Bob.

F. A. TREMAINE.

A SINGULAR CASE.—Mobile, Ala., Feb. 4, 1878.—*Editor Chicago Field*:—A rather singular case occurred here a short time since. A party was out shooting with a red Irish setter bitch heavy in whelp. Whilst on a point she gave birth to a puppy. She was immediately taken to a neighboring negro cabin, where she had five or six more—all are living. Her owner is a resident of Philadelphia, and the sire of the pups is one of the prize winners in the Philadelphia show.

T. S. D.

SLEAFORD.—Mr. Sterling offers his imported pointer dog Sleaford for sale. Sleaford is a Birmingham winner, and is one of the best bred dogs in the country, consequently to any one requiring a pointer stud dog he is valuable. His get, since he has been imported, are proving themselves worthy of the illustrious ancestors of their sire.

CARLOWITZ'S PROGENY.—Mr. M. Von Culin (Delaware City, Del.) wishes to correspond with every one who owns a dog or whelp of which Carlowitz is either sire or grandsire.

Names Claimed.

HAMLET AND RHOEBE.—Mr. Luther Adams (Boston, Mass.) claims the names of Hamlet and Rhoebe for his brace of Rock-Dora puppies, whelped July 15, 1877.

PELHAM.—Captain J. Wm. Foster (Leesburg, Va.) claims the name of Pelham for his white, black-and-tan dog puppy by Leicester out of Kirby, whelped Oct. 27, 1877.

LOUIS.—Dr. T. C. Robertson, Rockhill, S. C., claims the name of Louis, for his black and tan setter pup by D. M. Rigler's Count out of his Nell, whelped Dec. 1, 1877.

SHELL.—Crawfordsville, Ind., Feb. 11, 1878.—*Editor Chicago Field*:—I claim the name of Shell for my black-and-tan setter bitch puppy.

LLOYD T. DORSEY.

WHITFORD.—Belleville, Ill., Feb. 7, 1878.—*Editor Chicago Field*:—I claim the name of Whitford for my pointer dog pup out of Dilley's Dolly by his Ranger.

A. G. FLEISHBEIN.

ZIPH.—Concord, Mass., Feb. 7, 1878.—*Editor Chicago Field*:—I claim the name of Ziph for my black-and-white setter pup, lately purchased from the Messrs. Nesbitt, of Cambridge. Ziph is by Rock out of Dora, and was whelped July 15, 1877.

J. C. MELVIN.

MINO, &c.—Amherst C. H., Va., Feb. 7, 1878.—*Editor Chicago Field*:—I wish to claim the name of Mino for my pointer bitch, whelped April 1, 1877, out of Jule (Von Culin's) by Bingo; and the names Von and Remus for my two red Irish dog pups, whelped Dec. 2, out of Von Culin's Moll III by Grouse.

E. BROWN, JR.

FROSTY FOR FROST.—New Brighton, Pa., Feb. 11, 1878.—*Editor Chicago Field*:—I cheerfully give way to Mr. Strother's previous claim of Frost for his dog. I now claim the name of Frosty for same dog, as I've got him housebroken and used to his name.

J. J. SNELENBURG.

Visits.

ROSE—ELCHO.—Dr. Wm. Jarvis' imported red Irish setter Rose to his Elcho.

RAPID—KITE.—Mr. Geo. D. Bush's (Logansport, Ind.) Rapid, sister to Fashion, to Kite.

BELLE—KITE.—W. H. Bownde's (Union county, Ind.) native setter bitch Belle to Kite.

GYP—RAKE.—Mr. C. H. Cady's (Champaign, Ill.) setter bitch Gyp to Bergundthal's Rake.

GYPSIE—RUPERT.—Mr. W. T. Irwin's pure Gordon Gypsie, to Sherwood's champion Gordon, Rupert.

ROSE—ECHO.—Mr. W. R. Knight's (Philadelphia, Pa.) Rose by Torpin's Frank—Fly to Mr. Colket's Echo.

DR. BROWN'S BITCH—RUFUS II.—Dr. Brown's (Williamsburg, Ind.) lemon and white native setter to Rufus II.

LADY—NATIVE.—The Columbus (Ohio) Kennel Club Lady, by Dilley's Ranger out of Gillespie's Fan, to their stock dog Native.

MAY—YOUNG LAVERACK.—Theodore Morford's (Newton, N. J.) May to C. H. Raymond's pure Laverack dog, Young Laverack.

FASHION—KITE.—Geo. E. Morgan's red Irish bitch Fashion by Rufus, out of John A. Skannele's New Orleans Fan to Kite, Plunket—Kathleen.

Whelps.

DREAM.—Mr. E. P. Welch's Dream has whelped eight; sired by McComas' Mack.

KATE.—Mr. E. P. Welch's Gordon setter bitch Kate has whelped eight by McComas' Mack, all black and tans.

FAIRY.—At Fox Farm (Morris Plains, N. J.) Mr. C. H. Raymond's pure Laverack Fairy whelped eight—six bitches and two dogs, sired by Mr. Higgins' Lincoln. All white and orange, and doing finely.

ROSE—Hubbleton, Wis., Feb. 8, 1878.—*Editor Chicago Field*:—My pointer bitch Rose whelped to-day six—five dogs and one bitch, sired by my pointer dog Don; all liver with white toes, same as dam and sire.

W. A. GREENE.

ROSE.—The Gordon setter bitch Rose by Munn's Duke of Gordon, out of Tilley's Dream, winner of first in Gordon setter bitch puppy class at the New York show, has whelped eight—two dogs and six bitches, sired by Dr. S. Fleet Spier's Gypsum.

Sales.

FRANCE.—Mr. W. T. Irwin, of Topeka, Kas., has purchased of Mr. F. B. Farnsworth the Belton-Daisy bitch France.

SPOT.—Mr. W. H. Holabird has sold to Mr. Bert E. Howe (Harlem, Mo.) his native setter bitch Spot in whelp to his Tom.

PHILLIS.—Mr. D. C. Bergundthal has purchased from Mr. Tilghman Johnson, of Wilmington, Del., Phillis, by Leicester out of Petrel.

FLOSS.—J. H. Whitman has purchased of J. W. Strohm, Vail, Iowa, his orange and white setter bitch Floss, by Rock out of Demuth's Pickles. She will be at the St. Louis Bench Show.

Chicago Field.

To the Trade.—News Dealers will be supplied with the CHICAGO FIELD through the Western News Co., to whom all orders should be sent. **Subscription Rates.**—One year, \$4; six months, \$2; three months, \$1; strictly in advance. United States postage free. **All Communications** upon any subject, or for any department, and intended for publication, must be addressed to the Editor of CHICAGO FIELD, accompanied by the writer's name and address, not necessarily for publication, but as a private guarantee of good faith. Communications addressed to the employees in the office will not receive attention in the columns of the CHICAGO FIELD. **The Field Score Blanks**, for reporting Shooting, Turf and Base Ball summaries, will be furnished free of charge on application to the Publishers. **Money** should be sent by Postal Order, Draft on Chicago, or Registered letter, and made payable to

MARSH & CO., Prop'r's, 170 E. Madison St., Chicago.
NEW YORK OFFICE.—No. 33 Park Row, New York City.

N. ROWE, (MOHAWK).....Editor and Manager.

CHICAGO, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1878.

FIELD TRIALS IN THE EAST.

The attention of our Eastern readers is directed to the communication of J. W. F., of Leesburg, Va., on the subject of field trials in the East.

We had intended in this issue commencing at length on the subject of field trials generally, but the demand on our columns compels us to encroach on our usual editorial space; the discussion of the subject, therefore, is necessarily postponed to a subsequent period. However, we can find room to say that we regard the establishing of field trials in the East of great importance, and are confident that a little pushing is all that is needed to inaugurate them and to receive for them liberal support from the sportsmen of the East. When the Iowa field trials seemed impossible to take place, we took hold of them and carried them through. There was growling after regarding the awards, but nevertheless they were a success. But was there ever any public contest where there was not dissatisfaction among the defeated? Let the ball be kicked to rolling and it will continue to revolve. We kick it with the promise to the Baltimore Kennel Club of a solid silver cup, the intrinsic value of which shall not be less than \$150, and in all probability \$200, as a prize in the Puppy Stakes.

And as we never go back on old friends, we donate a similar prize to the Tennessee State Sportsmen's Association for the same stakes.

In each event it will be for puppies whelped since Jan 1, 1877.

MR. CROSBY'S BILL.—Our Zanesville (Ohio) correspondent, T. C. G., writes regarding the bill introduced in the Ohio legislature by Mr. Crosby, prohibiting the shooting of quails until 1885, of which we made mention that quails are more plentiful in Muskingum county than they have been for many years, and he hears the same reports from all over the state, his position being such as to bring him in contact with a great many sportsmen. As we remarked previously, the sportsmen of Ohio should at once take active measures to defeat Mr. Crosby's bill. Unfortunately, Ohio is more under granger rule than any other State in the Union. Some of the laws enacted through their instrumentality are simply damnable. The antagonism shown by the granger element in Ohio to sportsmen cannot be longer ignored; and while we do not advocate ultra or unwise measures, yet the sportsmen should present a united and solid front to resist further encroachments on their privileges, and resort to such measures as are legitimate and advised to check them, for since the grangers carry the Ohio legislature in either their pocket-books or pockets, it is impossible to foresee how far they will go.

THE BALTIMORE SHOW.—The prize list of the Baltimore Bench Show we publish this week. The special prizes will be announced soon. The Baltimore Kennel Club have leased the Masonic Temple, one of the finest buildings in Baltimore, for holding the show; and without doubt the show will be a great success. Mr. Lincoln has been appointed Superintendent. Mr. John Davidson and Dr. Twaddell are proposed as judges. The Baltimore Kennel Club propose inaugurating sheep dog trials as well as field trials, both of which we are sure will receive the same liberal patronage that their bench show will. It

CAPTAIN BOGARDUS.—Captain Bogardus, on his return to New York last week, called on us with his son, thirteen years old, whom he takes to New York with him with the intention of offering to match him against Ira Paine. The Captain looks as hale and hearty as ever, and says he does not feel the slightest effect from his recent wonderful feat.

THE BOSTON SHOW.—Catalogue of premiums of the coming Boston Bench Show are ready for distribution and can be obtained by addressing the Secretary, Dr. E. J. Forster, P. O. Box 3,008, Boston, or by calling at our office here, or our New York office, 33 Park Row, New York. Mr. John Davidson has been appointed judge of pointers and setters.

SPARKS' CHILLED SHOT.—We received last week from Thomas W. Sparks, Philadelphia, a bag of his chilled shot, which we have distributed among some of the sportsmen in this city. One gentleman tried it in the recent match between the Audubon and Chicago Shooting Clubs, and informs us that it smashed the balls to pieces.

STOCKING BELLE MEADE.—General Jackson writes us that he has commenced stocking Belle Meade with a fresh supply of quails for the field trials next December, and is confident of having a plentiful supply at that time. This is all that is needed to insure the success of the Tennessee field trials.

INDIAN GAME.—A gentleman engaged in importing from India, referring to "Ubique's" recent communication on the importation and acclimatization of game birds from India, writes us that he will be happy to assist any one desiring to try the experiment. A letter inclosed to us will be forwarded to him.

THE OHIO & MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD.—Among the best roads in the country is the Ohio & Mississippi. Those visiting the St. Louis Bench Show are offered one fare trip ticket to go and return and passes for dogs.

McVICKER'S.—This week Dillon in Paul Fry and Romeo Jaffer Jenkins has been drawing well. Next Monday the Two Orphans.

HOOLEY'S.—The English and Italian Opera Co. have been drawing crowded houses. Next week Janaschek.

HAVELY'S.—The Danites filled the house so that there was not even standing room. Next Monday the Lydia Thompson Burlesque Troupe.

Game and Shooting.

Sportsmen's Fixtures for 1878.

New Hampshire State Sportsmen's League, Manchester, April 2.
New York State Association for the Protection of Fish and Game, Buffalo, May —
Connecticut State Sportsmen's Association, Hartford, May 15.
Iowa State Sportsmen's Association, Des Moines, May 28.
Nebraska State Sportsmen's Association, Fremont, May —
National Sportsmen's Association, Wilkesbarre, Pa., June 11.
Illinois State Sportsmen's Association, Quincy, June 11.
The Pennsylvania State Association for the Protection of Game and Fish—Wilkesbarre, June 11.
Ohio State Sportsmen's Association, Cincinnati, June 15.
Tennessee State Sportsmen's Association, Nashville, Dec. 2.
Wisconsin State Sportsmen's Association.
Massachusetts State Sportsmen's Association—at call of President.
Missouri State Sportsmen's Association.

[Written expressly for the CHICAGO FIELD.]

BUCK, BEAR AND BUFFALO;

OR,

Hunting from Lakes to Ocean.

BY MNEMOSYNE,

Author of "The One-Armed Trapper;" "The Home of the Bear;" "The Caribou Hunter;" "In Prairie and Woodland," etc., etc.

CHAPTER X.

ON THE BUFFALO GROUND.

"Twice twenty leagues
Beyond remotest smoke of hunter's camp,
Roams the majestic brute, in herds that shake
The earth with thundering steps."

—BRYANT.

With a sudden dash Red River Hank extinguished the fire, and whispering a caution of silence crawled to a distance, followed by the others. He knew the importance of giving the red man no advantage.

Then with an iron grip he pulled down and firmly held the terrified Irishman and questioned, in a guarded tone, as to the cause of the alarm. Then his loud laughter rang out as a trumpet blast, very much to the astonishment of his companions.

"It am jist as plain as the sights on my rifl," he said, between his immoderate guffaws.

"What plain? Are there no Indians?" asked Mart Lester, who, had his feelings been truly exposed, would have been found nothing loth to have had a shot at some prowling redskin by way of variety.

"Nary Injun!" responded Hank. "This ar Irisher has bin skeered e'nermost ter death by ther wolves. I consated as much when I saw him when luggin what war left of ther buffler hump with him when he went out onter ther watch. And I reckon he laid down with it under his head and ther wolves smelt it, and in trying ter steal it got hold of his har. Come, own up, like a man, Irisher."

Mickey had nothing to say. The guide had solved the mystery as well as if he had been an actual witness of what had passed.

"Wal," he continued, "yer haunt ther first one that has been skeered, and it will make yer know better in the futur, and yer kin thank heaven it war only wolves' teeth and claws and not ther redskins' fingers and knives that war reachin' for your har. It haunt a very pleasant feelin I kin tell yer."

"Were you ever near being scalped?" questioned Mart, with his curiosity aroused.

"Wal, yes," and he took off his cap, parted his hair and revealed a broad, livid scar, "but we haunt no time ter talk erbout it now. It won't be very long until mornin', and as we shan't move ther camp fer a few days we kin saddle up and be on ther buffler grounds arly. I wonder how ther wind is?"

"There isn't a breath," answered Charley, rising and turning his face in every direction.

"Haunt! It would be queer of ther war ever so still er time on ther prairer that thar wasn't no air stirrin', leastwise enuff ter give game ther scent unless yet kept blowin' from them."

"But I tell you there is no wind," persisted Charley.

"Perhaps not er hurricane, but ther must be some, and it behooves us ter know from what quarter it comes."

"I should like to know how you propose to find what there is not?"

"Be dad," put in Mickey, thinking it a good time to recover lost ground, "an' it puts me in moind ov ther ould skulmather's diffinition ov nothin'—a futless stoking without any leg!"

"It am say enuff," replied Hank, when yer know how. Thar haunt no water handy, but that don't matter.

"And wouldn't a drap ov whiskey do as well?" asked Mickey.

"Hush, Irisher, or ther wolves will be arter yer tongue ther next time. Jest put yer fingers in yer mouth and hold them up and yer kin tell to a sartinty which way the wind is. It'll be coolest on that side."

The experiment was tried. All agreed as to the result, and Mart exclaimed enthusiastically:

"Another chapter learned from the book of nature. It will not take very long to master the entire volume at the rate we are progressing."

Hank looked scornfully at the speaker as he replied:

"That am said as er boastful boy! Yer moight live er thous-and years, and yet yer wouldn't know but very leetle what ther good Lord teaches through ther sky and ther water, ther leaf and ther beast. But, Irisher, toss us up somethin' quick fer breakfast and er luncheon ter take erlong."

"What use? We'll be back in time for dinner," asserted Charley, nettled by the rebuke he had received.

"You may never be back," was the stern rejoinder.

"When one goes out hunting' whar ther herd of buffler roam and ther Injuns hide yer neves kin tell whar night may overtake yer or whar yer bones may be left fer ther wolves ter pick, and ther buzzards ter croak over. Every man on ther prairer carries his life in his hand. He am but as a grain of sand on ther sea shore; er leetle particle of dust that may be trampled under foot and blotted out in er breath. When yer have seen thousands upon thousands of bufflers rollin' on as ther waves of er tempest driven sea; rushin' over everythin' that comes in ther way, stoppin' at nothin' and death ter all that stand before, yer'll know more'n of what yer am talkin' erbout."

Grandy looked the hunter as he stood erect with the light of reverence burning in his eyes and the true eloquence of nature falling from his lips. In his long wandering thought had been often his sole companion, and in the crucible of the brain it had fluxed and refined until little was left but the virgin gold. Something of a pantheist, he looked up through nature to the great Master workman; saw Him in flower and tree, in sunshine and storm; as the red man "saw him in clouds and heard him in the wind," and though it might have been in a somewhat mystified manner, reasoned at the result.

But very soon he dropped into the quiet man of action again,

and leading the way back to camp, kindled the fire and began making ready for the hunt, watching carefully that everything was in the most perfect order.

"Yer musn't leave anythin' ter chance, he said." Thar's too much at stake, and er mistake or ther failure in goin' off of er gun might cost er life. And you must mind and remember what I shall tell yer while goin' er long. But dont git wild, and because game am plenty, shoot it down wantonly. Yer haunt arter hides or meat; don't calkerlate ter make pemmican fer er Winter's surply, and so kill all yer kin. Not by no manner of means. Huntin' am one of ther most noble pleasures on ther earth, and ther Lord put ther game in forest and prairer ter feed mankind, but not fer him ter slaughter merely fer ther sake of showin' how well he kin shoot. Buffler have lives ter lose and feel pain jest as much as yer do."

Though forcible and true his words, yet but little attention was given to them in the excitement of preparation for that which was indeed to be a grand hunt. Every one has read and thrilled with the descriptions of such scenes, though none (save they have mingled in them) have the slightest conception of the reality. It is mighty and absorbing beyond words—a picture that can never be truly painted—a wild, fierce, ever-shifting, even deadly panorama that would, to give breadth and perfectness of detail, require the sky for canvas and the inspiration and matchless drawing, coloring and handling of a thousand Landseers and Rosa Bonheurs! Pigmy man, with all his boasted intellect and study can but sketch a single phase, even as he might catch a lone cloud in the whirling and wind torn and driven masses of a tempest.

Breakfast was dispatched with almost the want of appetite of men going into their first human battle. There was nothing of the accustomed *gout difficile*, the dainty picking of bones, the lingering over delicious morsels. Of the quintette, Red River Hank was the only one who gave due attention to or relished the meal, and they scarcely listened to his warning:

"Eat while yer have a chance, boys. Berfore yer've bin long on ther prairers, yer'll think of ther red skins."

"They be blessed!" muttered Mart Lester.

"They allers lay in er full surply, and it am er good plan, fer yer never kin tell whar ther next meal am comin' from."

"The savage gluttons!"

Were they not going into the midst of a not to be numbered herd of *bison*? Had they not the best of guns? Were they not good shots? Why then should they gorge themselves? From their standpoint there was no sense in the advice given, and they secretly resolved to have a good laugh at the expense of the guide when they returned in the evening laden with meat enough to last for a month. They had to be convinced by experience of the wisdom that comes through trial and danger and suffering.

Before the dawning of the day so freighted with anticipation they were ready for the march. The horses had been saddled, ammunition secured, and Hank had given his last instructions—to be forgotten as soon as uttered, for he had no authority to enforce them, as was possessed by the ordinary captain of such a hunt.

With due regard to the wind and the "lay of the land," they started and journeyed cautiously. Restraint was easy enough until the game should come in sight. And then? The evening would tell far more truly than any predictions possibly could do. But guided by Hank, they journeyed on to the spot of many a famous battle between savage and buffalo. He had been there often, knew exactly the best means of approach, and selecting a little belt of timber that fringed a stream, they waited (though bursting with impatience) for the coming of the sun and the coming of the game.

"I've laid heal many's ther time," said Hank, in answer to a question of Dick Thomas, "and seen, I can't tell how many bufflers go erlong, and then if I war hungry, picked off one of ther last. Remember they am allers ther fattest, or sick or weak, but anyone with half an eye kin tell which am fit fer man ter eat, and which ther wolves have got er mortgage on. But thar, thank goodness, comes ther sun, and I'm most mighty glad on it. I'd rebout as lief try ter keep back er pack of young hounds when they first see er deer, as you boys."

"And," said Dick Thomas reflectively, "if I were a fire worshipper, this is the very spot I should select upon which to build an altar and worship the blazing God."

"Poetical, very!" whistled Mart, "but ther'll be another kind of fire before night, and I say, Mickey, if you don't use your spurs when it comes to a run, your's will be adre in the rear all the time."

Mickey tugged at the bridle of the mule he was riding, and, as he said, "Iambasted" its sides, but made no other answer. Even he was impressed with the majestic beauty and sublimity of the sunrise—the purple mists fading to amber and rose—the rising of the God of day as they had never seen it before in fullness and power. Yet his comment was true to nature:

"An' its big an' bright as a new brass kittle, an' be the soul ov me it would make the very best koinde ov a gridiron to brile ther buffler steaks—we haven't got!"

Sheltered by the timber from being observed, though situated so as to see everything that transpired on the prairie, the men waited, chaffing each other in low tones, and making wagers upon the coming hunt. But it was no easy task to remain idle, especially after the buffalo began to come in sight.

At first the guide called their attention to what appeared a little black spot upon the prairie at a great distance, and said in his usual calm and measured tones:

"Thar they come, ther cattle of ther Lord, countless almost as ther grass they feed on and eruff ter feed all ther world. Keep quiet. Back out er sight, and Irisher, don't let thar ar mule get er way and stampede. Remember, men, what I have told yer, and mind and don't loose yer head. Er accident here—one on yer keerlessly sendin' er bullet inter ernuther would be about ther same as death. Ef yer have any dear ones at home think on them and be keerful."

The thought momentarily sobered all, even Mickey. It was a solemn one, the lying severely wounded, perhaps even dying, so far away from home and all they loved and who loved them; and yet it was immediately lost in the greater excitement of the swiftly coming herd.

From the time the first black speck appeared upon the prairie it was very short until it had increased with cloud-like rapidity, and the vast plain appeared covered, and a sound like the muttering of distant thunder—as the surf upon the sea shore—broke upon their ears.

"How many?" questioned Dick Thomas, in a voice strangely strung with excitement.

"Hundreds of acres! No man kin number them!" replied Hank, and with such intonation as to immediately call attention to him.

Never had a man been, never could a man be, more changed. All of listlessness was gone. The calmness of the scout was lost in the enthusiasm of the hunter. Every nerve was in action and his eyes fairly burned in his head. He knew what was coming. It was far from being his first experience with the mighty game, and while he would curtail others he could scarcely keep his own feelings within bounds.

On came the buffalo, leisurely picking the grass. There was no taint of danger upon the air to startle them. Though crowding

for room, so dense was the mass, yet there was nothing of alarm. With the night the wolves had retreated to den and deep-dug hole; with the darkness the panther had ceased to follow upon their track, and bold of front and fearless in numbers they could go to the death and trample to destruction any that should oppose their way.

Truly, it "were worth ten years of peaceful life" to see their coming. An army of trained men could scarcely have marched more regularly—an army not presenting a grander presence or more imposing front!

A bull, the fiercest, as he was the most noble in stature, the most massive in bulk, the most striking in mane and the most desperate in danger, led as a king, pausing now and then to snuff suspiciously and listen if the wind should bring any suspicious sounds. Behind him came the slowly moving herd, the lesser rulers in the mighty harem, the cows and the calves commingled together. It was as the billows of a black sea—the slow rolling of waves fringed with a black foam as the heads were tossed in air and the manes shaken, as the lifting of myriad lances, when the tails were raised and they galloped forward.

Slowly, steadily they came, and the hunters realized for the first time what an atom man would be before the whirlwind of their wrath; how soon horse and rider would be trampled under foot and ground to powder. Never before had they felt the awe that then took possession of their souls and made them feel their own exceeding littleness. Ah! it was very different from hunting a single one! It was the gathering of thousands—the sweeping on of an army of beasts whose charge would be frantic and resistless, and against which any resistance of man would be of as little use as to dam the Yo Semite with wisps of straw!

Steadily, grandly, the mammoth herd moved on. The leaders passed the hidden men, were within easy shot, and the iron will of the guide alone kept rifles from belching death.

"Wait," he said, "Don't be boys and make fools of yerselves. It hain't time yet. Ef yer war ter git in ther middle of 'em yer would be ground as wheat in er mill. Wait until ther herd has passed and I give ther word. Then yer kin ride arter and kill as many as yer please. But don't be wastin powder and shot on any of ther tuff old bulls."

Wait! Tell the miser not to clutch the bright gold that is rolled before him in thousands; tell the passion-mad man not to take revenge when offered; tell the fond lover to pass untouched the rosy lips of his mistress; tell the bear to let the store of golden honey, the falling of a hollow tree has left exposed, untasted, and they may obey you. But waste no words upon young and enthusiastic and mettled hunters in such a moment. You might as well attempt to quiet the whirlwind by whistling!

And yet perchance the great majority of the herd might have been permitted to pass before an attack was made had it not been for Mickey and his mule. As long as he stood by his side and permitted him to feed all was well, but as soon as he mounted and the obstinate brute saw the moving mass of strange monsters in his front he opened his mouth and gave vent to his feelings in sounds that stampeded buffalo and sent them dashing o'er prairie at furious speed.

Then all was confusion. Instantly, every one was in his saddle, the howls were buried deep in the flanks of the equally excited horses and hunter and game were truly running a race for life. A wild, a wonderful race! The almost limitless prairie for a course; the steeds without number; the distance unlimited; the time-keeper death.

At the first charge a separation came. Each singled out his prey, and sent his bullet whizzing into the shaggy hide. But no one fired a fatal shot. Then came the riding after and continued shooting, and very soon all of companionship was lost, and men, horses and buffalo were swallowed up in the distance, and all other sounds lost in the thundering rush and roar and mad bel-lowing.

The almost stillness of the prairie was forcibly broken. The thousands of buffalo were dashing on with uplifted tails and bowed heads. Mad with fright they swept away, crushing down and trampling or pushing aside the weaker. It was as a monster field of battle. The ground was shaken as by an earthquake; the air filled with a mighty storm of hair, so dense arose the particles of upturn sod and clouds of dust, thrown upward by the swiftly beaten hoofs.

A scant quarter of an hour, and the green grass and brightly blooming flowers of the prairie were crimsoned with blood. Here and there lay a huge form stiffening in death; here was a mass of flesh and shaggy hair tottering to its fall; here a bull, wounded beyond the hope of flying, ripped the sward with its sharp horns, bellowing forth its wrath and pain, and flashing its little, vindictive eyes around for some enemy upon which to wreak its revenge.

There is no other hunting—nothing that rises to the grandeur of it on earth. It is the very acme of excitement and triumph, and the keenest spice of danger is not wanting. Not always do buffalo die tamely. The bull often turns upon his slayer, and the mother charges desperately upon him who would rob her of her calf, utterly disregarding the torrents of life blood welling from her own sides. Though generally dying as "mute as fox 'mong mangling hounds," yet there are times when the hunter pays dearly for his venture, and may be thankful indeed if he escapes with simply broken limbs and loss of weapons and steed.

This truth Red River Hank had endeavored to impress upon the minds of those under his charge, but vainly. Yet they soon learned them in the most impressive manner. Having knocked over a young buffalo that suited his idea of the fitness of such things he made no attempt to kill more, but coolly dismounted and began skinning it. Then he chanced to remember that he was not following the lonely life of a trapper, and springing again upon his steed he stood upright and looked anxiously around.

Each of the hunters had apparently been successful. A line of dead buffalo dotted the prairie, and told of their path. Shading his eyes from the glimmer of the sun, he could see that Mart Lester was dismounting; that his horse had fallen a victim to the anger of the enemy, and that he, apparently disabled, was creeping along and seeking to gain some shelter from the infuriated beast that was intent upon goring the life out of him.

And well as he knew the imminent danger, yet he scanned the prairie to see what had become of the others before going to the rescue. Far away he could see Charley Ronalds riding triumphantly along, and the smoke of his rifle told he was yet intent upon killing, though enough of game already cumbered the ground to have fed almost a nation.

Dick Thomas he could see nothing of. It was scarcely possible he could have ridden beyond sight, and the heart of the guide beat faster as he felt that he had been thrown and trampled down, and he would find his flattened and disfigured body—a body crushed beyond all semblance of the "human form divine"—somewhere in the track of the buffalo, if indeed it had not been cut by their sharp hoofs into fragments, and strewn along for miles.

Mickey he saw. He was in the midst of a little drove of buffalo that had become separated from the main one, the mule running with uplifted head and tall, its heels flying high in the air, the poor, affrighted Irishman clinging with his arms around his neck, and tossed about as a feather in the sea.

A smile broke the sternly closed lips of Hank at the ridiculous appearance of Mickey, and then he drove his spurs into his horse, and hastened to the rescue of Mart Lester.

It was more than time for him to do so!

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

[Written for the CHICAGO FIELD.]

Camp Life Memories.

BY JOHN J. BROMPTON.

No. 10.—EXPLOITS OF A GREENHORN.

I love to hear recounted o'er
The gallant deeds in days of yore.
When magic touch of lapsing time
Has mellowed them like good old wine.

For, looking back through by-gone years,
We see the smiles but not the tears;
While mellow touch of time that's flown
A gleam o'er each deed has thrown.

Greenhorn, the hero of this chapter is a feather weight. His height is about five feet five. Ordinarily he wears a No. 7 plug hat; on this occasion, a nondescript cap. In every day life his pedals are ensconced in unexceptionable, No. 5 French goat boots; at the time about which I write they were encased in snugly-fitting ladies' arctics, the heels of which were filled with cork, the aforesaid arctics being the best known substitute for Indian moccasins. Greenhorn was, in huntsmen's technicality, a greenhorn.

His equipment for the hunt consisted chiefly of a piccolo, a violin and a squirrel rifle. The calibre of his rifle was about 200 balls to the pound, and the length of the barrel 36 inches.

Greenhorn was a jeweler and dealer in music and musical instruments by profession and occupation, and Nature had endowed him with a certain degree of fitness for his chosen calling by giving him an "ear for music," supple fingers and a remarkable sharpness of vision. When he touched his guitar nations would have stood entranced, could they have heard it. When he placed his lips to the embouchure of the flute, and breathed into it the breath of life, it responded with joyous tones. When he drew the magic bow athwart "the infernal cat-gut" he produced indefinable wails of inconceivable torture. Yes, like the common herd, he could torture the violin. Excepting, perhaps, one in ten thousand, this is the limit of human attainment on that wonderful musical instrument which reigns supreme over all others. Wonderful instrument, no man has ever been thy master! One, in ten thousand, and he a sort of musical prodigy, plays on it. That which the other nine thousand, nine hundred and ninety-nine do with it is not calculated to inspire those who witness their performances with the idea of play. In addition to these accomplishments and endowments, his fine senses, in a human sense, were perfect, and he was a good shot, almost a crack shot, with the squirrel rifle.

This introduction of the hero of my theme will, I trust, prepare the reader to admire him more and more as the progress of my story shall make him better known.

On one of those balmy, Autumn days, which comes with healing on its wings to the invalid; on one of those dreamy days, whose very air is laden with the wine of poetic inspiration; on one of those enchanting days, whose purple haze softens the rugged outlines of rocky crag and far-off mountain; on one of those bewitching days, when fancy reigns o'er sight and hearing, we boarded an eastern-bound train on the good, old, reliable Bellefontaine Railway, our destination, the bush and the brake,—the habitat of the frisky gray squirrel, the drumming, ruffed grouse, the noble, wild gobbler and the Virginia deer. Our destination, that paradise of the huntsman, which over-worked humanity sees in dreams; our destination, "God's first temples." Our object, a temporary escape from the tedium of a monotonous, hum-drum strife for bread and butter, or the possession of that open sesame to the same end—the almighty dollar.

We embarked in pursuit of something on that charming October morning, which does not, ordinarily, put money in one's purse; but, in lieu of money in one's purse, it puts healthful blood in one's veins: We were in pursuit of diversion. From the cradle to the grave man relishes diversions. Suppress them and he will wither and pine; cut them off entirely and he will become either a driveling idiot or the embodiment of living death. Dam a stream and its waters will become stagnant, while a filthy scum poisons the air.

"Diversions!" some imaginary Tom Gradgrind reiterates in my ear with intensely bitter disgust.

Oh! you infernal Tom Gradgrinds! you ultra-practical man! You would make all the shoes on one last, whose prototype should be a Tom Gradgrind's foot—neither smaller, neither larger; you would make all the hats on one block, whose circumference should tally with a Tom Gradgrind's head; you would have all mankind subscribe to one creed, or you would "off with their infernal heads!" You would make devils of the first magnitude—if you could have your way.

Having fired a round of buckshot into the Tom Gradgrindse with a wholesome effect I hope, I will now resume the trail.

We chafed under delays at Lima, O., where we changed cars for Van Wert, the end of our journey, so far as it could be performed by rail. Before our arrival at V. we had hoped to reach our chosen hunting ground by night-fall, pitch our tent and have everything in readiness for a hunt in the morning. But this hope was not realized; for, what remained of the day after our arrival at W—, was taken up in completing our outfit and arranging for our conveyance to the old camp ground—a locality where some of us had spent more than one vacation, now, alas! many years ago.

Supper was over and it may have been 7 o'clock.

"What's to be done next?" queried Mr. Seamans.

"I wish we were in camp, said Johnnie, the camp boy of the future.

"I second the motion," Greenhorn responded.

"I don't see what better can be done,—let's go up to our room and have a game of euchre," Seamans suggested.

"That's it!" we all assented in chorus. "Pipes, euchre and yarns," said Greenhorn with a glow of enthusiasm.

We were shown to our room by a lad bearing a two-penny dip. A table was brought in, the two-penny dip placed thereon, and four uncompromising chairs were placed about it.

"Who's got the papers?" asked Mr. Horn. A blank look from each.

"We must have 'em," said the irrepressible Mr. Horn, as he took his hat and passed out of the room, down the stairs, out into the street,—whither we will follow and see him gammoned by three little gamins.

"Say, boys?" said Mr. Horn, addressing a group of boys who were loafing about the entrance to the "bar-room;" "where can I get some gaming cards?"

"See that ere big blue bottle in the winder over there?" queried gamin No. 1.

"Yes," was Mr. Horn's reply.

"Well, they have o'er 'em," added gamin No. 1.

Mr. Horn crossed over to the sign of the Big Blue Bottle and entered with the air one who has a mission that won't stand postponement.

"Bill, what d' you send that ere feller over to ole Ironsides after cards fur?" questioned gamin No. 2.

"Hi!" exclaimed gamin No. 3, "he's an ole hard-shell Baptist preacherman!"

"I sent 'im over to ole Ironsides becaze he's a stuck-up an' I want ter see ole Ironsides snatch 'im bald," said gamin No. 1.

"Have you gaming cards?" Mr. Horn inquired of the solemn-looking man in charge.

"No!" said "Ole Ironsides," with a scowl on his face which "terrified the glance its" holy horror attracted. "No, Sir! we don't keep 'em; and I hope you won't find 'em in this town."

"I beg your pardon, sir," said Greenhorn, with deprecative humility; "I was told that you kept them, but I must have been misinformed."

"I kept 'em! Look'e hyur, young man, eph you want to buy some'in as'll do you good, hyur's the Pilgrims Progress; an' Dodge's Rise and Progress, an' some valuable trax an'—"

The discomfited Mr. Horn, declining with thanks, bowed himself out of this lion's den ere the exasperated Pharisee had completed his exhortation.

The three gamins were lying in wait for him. Mr. Horn was not in that frame of mind which inspires one "with malice towards none, with charity for all." On the contrary, he was beginning to suspicion that he had been victimized by the three little gamins. Therefore, when Mr. Ironsides closed behind him, and the three gamins greeted him with a chorus of fiendish and derisive ha-ha's, his exasperation was scarcely more than one remove from that degree of fury which incites men of a combative disposition to throw tufts of grass. In harmony with this spirit, and while the tantalizing gamins—who, in the meantime had surrounded him—were yelling at him, "Say, Mr. Stuck-up, haint you a goin' to stand in with a feller what's done you a service?"

"Say, Mister, won't yer give us a cent?" "Do yer ever read trax?" He availed himself of a tempting opportunity, and kicked with spiteful violence at the back front of gamin No. 2.

Mr. Horn, I agree to say, missed the "bull's-eye;" that is to say, he made an "outer," and as a logical result, he lost his balance, toppled into Old Ironsides' cellar-way and rolled to the bottom, where two feet of foul, stagnant water closed over him remorselessly.

There is a class of people whom, if I were not an excessively charitable individual, I should be malicious enough to abominate; these are they: When a calamity overtakes anyone, they are ever ready to lengthen their hypocritical faces, draw down the corners of their mouths, give their eyes an upward roll and deliver themselves substantially as follows: "Ah, well, it might a been worse! he should be thankful that it was not worse."

Of the precise nature of Mr. Horn's thoughts during his descent into the cellar I cannot speak advisedly. It is strange, but quite true, that he was reticent as to the nature of his philosophical deductions. Our knowledge is, therefore, purely speculative. I think I am warranted in presuming that his confidence in earthly supports was shaken. He may have tried to put himself in a frame of mind to feel resigned; or, failing in this, he may have attempted a diversion by speculating on the nature and force of gravitation. He was, doubtless, cognizant of a feeling of disappointment because his knowledge of the law of motion afforded so meagre comfort at a juncture when consolation was so anxiously sought. He, doubtless, ceased to take thought of the morrow. It is not possible that he coveted his neighbor's ox, nor his ass, nor his maid-servant, nor anything which was his neighbor's, unless it may have been the temporary use of three or four of his featherbeds to soften his fall.

He found it easy, I have no doubt, to eschew ambition.

However much he may have regretted his fall and its consequent misfortunes, such as soiling his immaculate shirt, limping its collar, giving to his kerchief and tobacco an offensive odor, such evidence as may legitimately be deduced from a superficial knowledge of human nature in general, and of Mr. Horn's nature in particular, compels me to give it as my better opinion that Mr. Horn regretted infinitely more that he failed to make a "bull's-eye" when he kicked at the gamin No. 2.

Each of the three gamins possessed the rudimentary requisits for three great generals. They should have been named, respectively, Hannibal, Alexander and Bonaparte. They were adepts in strategy. They were quick to perceive and prompt in action. The three gamins, therefore, took time by the fire-top; they closed and securely fastened the cellar door,—then took to their heels. So, when Mr. Horn emerged from his watery grave, he found himself in utter darkness.

Mr. Horn's outcries brought "Ole Ironsides" to his relief. That good Samaritan, having first released him from the foul prison, availed himself of the opportunity to finish his animadversion on the enormity of card-playing. And he once more recommended to Mr. Horn's favorable consideration, as an investment, John Bunyan's Pilgrim's Progress.

"Young man!" exclaimed Ironsides with marvelous solemnity, "the enemy is a lurkin' in the high-way for them as plays cyards! Come in, young man," he continued, patronizingly; "come in; an' eph you won't buy my trax I'll give 'em—"

"Oh! go to thunder! What's a drowned man want of trax?" interrupted Mr. Horn,—alas! ungratefully.

It grieves me to say it, but it is my opinion that men, like Republicans, are, at times, and when the provocation is extreme, guilty of ingratitude; that it is an indisputable fact that men,—that is, some men,—prefer dry clothes to dry tracts. For certain reasons which I do not deem it necessary to mention, we did not have any euchre on this our first night out.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

The Importance of More Effective Legislation for the Protection of Game and Fish.

A PAPER READ BEFORE THE MICHIGAN STATE SPORTSMEN'S ASSOCIATION AT BATTLE CREEK, FEB. 6, BY PROF. H. B. RONEY, EAST SAGINAW, MICH.

Mr. President, and Brother Sportsmen of the State Association:

If there is one thing which the present and future interests of Michigan needs to-day more than another at the hands of our law makers, it is more stringent and effective legislation for the protection of the game of our forests and fields, and the fish in our streams. Our game and fish laws are good as far as they go, but they do not go far enough.

IGNORANCE AND LACK OF PUBLIC SENTIMENT.

Primarily the cause of this is a lack of healthy public sentiment on the subject of game protection, and a lax public opinion in regard to the enforcement of existing laws, for the representatives of the people of this State in the halls of House and Senate at our State capital will not enact laws that are not demanded by their constituents and public sentiment.

I might also add as another cause, lamentable ignorance. I venture to say that in the game sections of the State, in the smaller towns and hamlets, on or off the railroads, there are many who do not know the game laws from the Beatitudes, or

the fish laws from the Ten Commandments. The short-sightedness and indifference of many prominent sportsmen towards the enforcement of the game laws is unaccountable.

VIOLATIONS BY SETTLERS.

When one investigates it, the popular ignorance and contempt of legality of season in hunting and fishing is remarkable. As for the settlers and "mossbacks," they know little and care less. With safe immunity from complaint and arrest, through the very ignorance referred to, they hunt and kill, shoot and fish as their lazy inclinations or the state of the family larder suggests, "with none to molest or make afraid."

But very few of these violations can be reached, by reason of the remote localities in which they occur, their distance from any organized game club, and the common bond which binds all these law breakers together, for, in the title language of a new book, "They all do it," and the only hope of securing a healthy example from this class is through the spite-inspired complaint of some equally guilty fellow, for "when thieves fall out honest men get their dues."

But of existing evils, shooting game out of season for their own use by settlers and a like class, is the least. The pioneer who strikes out into the forest, builds roads and bridges, endures hardships, and clears up the country, does a beneficial work, for which he is at best poorly paid; and should he occasionally bring down a deer out of season, with which to replenish his impoverished meat barrel and grace his scanty table, few would blame him; for there is a certain moral aspect to the case, and a question of (illegal) equity which would go far towards condoning the offense.

KILLING DEER FOR THEIR HIDES.

But the previous class of offenses is the easiest to overlook. For the mounters who yearly kill deer in "the red" during the Summer months merely for the pelt, skinning the carcass and leaving its delicious meat where it falls, to be devoured by coyotes and birds of carrion, infested with vermin and polluted by the hot rays of a Summer sun, depriving pretty spotted fawns of a mother's nourishment, many of them to perish from inability to take care of themselves; for these fellows no terms of denunciation are strong enough, no stinging epithet but would turn to praise when applied to them. This sort of insatiable devilry should be made a state-prison offense. Oregon provides a special fine for this class of savages, and in no State is the evil greater than in ours.

The abominable practice is carried on to no small extent by Indians, who sell the skins to traders and peddlers, who then ship them, securely boxed from observant eyes.

INDIANS' PRIVILEGES.

While upon the Indian question I desire to ask authority for the general impression which prevails that the "noble red man" is allowed by law to kill game for his own use (but not to sell) at any season of the year? If an Indian can openly kill game when white men cannot, the inducements to sell it on the sly are the greater. This only magnifies the evil, and a careful examination of the compiled game laws of Michigan reveals not one clause which gives the Indian any advantages in hunting not accorded to the white men.

In illustration of the business of killing deer for their skins—word was brought to the Saginaw Game Protection Club last September, a few days prior to the commencement of the open season, that a party of twenty-five from Chicago were hunting deer upon one of our upper rivers, the method being night shooting with a jacklight. As much venison as possible was smoked or dried, packed in boxes and shipped out of the State; but the largest portion of it, after skinning, was left to rot upon the ground. This information was brought by a responsible land-looker, who passed directly through their camp. The abominable traffic referred to is one which demands stringent and specific legislation.

USELESS SLAUGHTER.

Another lamentable state of affairs, and one in proof of the criminal ignorance of the game laws and their design and object, is the taste and craving for "something to shoot" by a large class of boys and young men who at all times during the Summer and Fall, and particularly upon the Sabbath day, sally forth from town armed with old muzzle-loaders, and who shoot everything that can fly, run or jump that comes in their way. The mortality to insectivorous birds, the farmers' best friends, to song birds, and half-grown game birds is great, killing robins being their especial delight. Everything from a "chippy" up to barn-yard poultry shares in the indiscriminate slaughter.

The figures given in a recently published calculation of the number of crop destroying insects disposed of in one day by a sparrow or robin, seem marvelous, but when we multiply this by the thousands of song and insectivorous birds destroyed every year by these young hoodlums throughout the State, the calculation ceases to be a possibility.

TROUT AND GREYLING.

Still another evil, and one of a magnitude, the depleted condition of our trout and greyling streams fully proves, is in the inordinate piggishness of sportsmen (?) (and sports-women I will add) who visit with rod and reel the trout and greyling streams of our peninsula.

In many cases, fishing for love of the sport does not enter into the question. Fishing for count is the order of the day, and as everything that will bite at a hook or rise to a fly, from a three-pounder down to mere fingerlings, are taken from the streams and preserved in order to swell the final "count," and wreath the brows of the brave anglers with unfading laurels by the number of their "grab."

A party of four, two gentlemen and two ladies, encamped upon one of our upper streams last Summer for about a fortnight, and a result of their ambition for numbers, caught during that time about 3,000 greyling, 2,500 of which, large and small, were taken to Chicago, from whence the party came, in evidence of their own greed, and mighty success in depopulating our waters of this superb game fish.

Another party from Chicago, caught during a four weeks camping-out expedition, 5,000 greyling, the majority of which were carried away. Thousands of fish are annually caught in this way by these insatiable hogs, the "count" taken, recorded and certified to and all the dead fish in excess of their ability to lug off, then thrown back into the stream to poison the water and pollute the pure air of heaven. Parties of gentlemen and ladies make our trout and greyling streams a Summer resort for weeks at a time, and spend the season in fishing for the mere excitement of the sport and a lack of something else to do, and murder thousands of trout and greyling they have not the least idea of either eating or carrying away.

From the inaccessibility of statistics on this subject I am unable to present figures to show to what extent this disgraceful greed for numbers is carried, but the frequent reports in our papers during the fishing season, of the return of the return of that party with the publication of their "count," is corroborating evidence of the extent of this practice. Greyling and brook trout are shipped in ice to markets in other States every year in no inconsiderable numbers, particularly to Chicago and Milwaukee markets.

SMALL GAME.

The market shipments of small game also amount to no small item, there being shipped from one city of 10,000 inhabitants alone the past season, three tons of game birds, mostly partridges. These went to supply markets in and out of the State, but in what proportion, I could not ascertain. Another deficiency in our game laws is that certain other kinds of wild duck, known to professional duck hunters as red heads, pintails, spring ducks, etc., are not protected by law at any season, and are shot at all times of the year. Snipes, canvas backs, rails and other varieties of marsh birds found in our waters, are also not protected, though in eastern states where game is scarcer, they are carefully preserved. I favor the protection at the proper season of every species of edible marsh and water birds found in our waters. If woodcocks are worthy of preservation, why not snipes? The day is not far distant when the necessity of protective legislation for the varieties of birds and fowl referred to, as well as hare or rabbit, will become apparent to every true sportsman, and the re-introduction of the clause "or any water-fowl" be demanded by reason of the scarcity of the wild duck now protected.

PIGEONS AND "SQUABS."

The last but one of the prominent deficiencies of our game laws has now been reached. I refer to the yearly slaughter of fledgeling pigeons, known as "squabs," and the netting of live pigeons for trap shooting in this and other States. In 1875 Newaygo county contained a pigeon nesting of large proportions, partially upon lands of the F. & P. M. Railway Co. Information of the destruction of timber, coming to the knowledge of the railway authorities, an agent was despatched to the locality to arrest the work. From this gentleman I obtained my information. On arriving at the nesting, he found a large number of persons, a portion of them Indians, some felling trees, each one of which contained from one to fifty nests, according to its size and branches, and others in gathering the birds. As fast as the trees fell, the half feathered and fluttering fledgelings, scarcely able to fly, were seized or knocked down with sticks, their necks quickly wrung, thrown into baskets, and from thence emptied into barrels. These were hauled to the station for shipment, two and three teams being required daily to transport the murdered birds as fast as killed. The warehouse, a building 20x60 feet in size, my informant found literally full of young dead pigeons, the floor being covered in many places to a depth of three or four feet, all awaiting shipment. Over 1,500 acres of timber had been "slashed over" in the merciless pursuit after the young birds, and the entire shipment he estimated to be between forty and fifty tons of "squabs" during the nesting. The responsible head of this inhuman slaughter was a wealthy Ohio farmer who spent half his time in that business, and had for years followed up the pigeons to their nestings, from place to place, to slaughter the young birds by tons, and entrap the old birds by tens of thousands for shipment out of the State, he having at that time on hand one thousand dozen live birds confined within some smothering lumber shanties awaiting shipment. At another and larger nesting in Oceana county, of which I could not obtain statistical information, residents and those qualified to speak, said there were shipped ten barrels of squabs for every one barrel at the Newaygo county nesting.

At another nesting in Grand Traverse county, in the same year, there were 900 persons employed in entrapping live birds and slaughtering and shipping "squabs" to market. To those who have never visited or seen one of those marvelous and gigantic colonies of the feathered tribe known as pigeon nestings, these statements may seem incredible. Those who have been so fortunate will corroborate them, as my information is collected from those who have seen them with their own eyes. From these three nestings in Newaygo, Oceana and Grand Traverse counties in 1875 there were shipped to outside markets 1,000 tons, or 2,400,000 pounds of young "squabs," while not less than 200,000 dozen or 2,400,000 live birds were entrapped and shipped to all parts of the United States and England.

At this rate how long will it take to kill every wild pigeon in Michigan? Were it not for the fact that they nest two and sometimes three times a year, and consequently give opportunity for more birds to escape, we might reasonably expect their almost immediate annihilation. Sportsmen of Michigan, if we do not protect our game, who will take care of it for us?

To the question of shooting live pigeons from a trap I will not refer, as that does not come within the province of this article, but against supplying the rest of the United States with pigeons, I do most emphatically protest. It will not be until Michigan refuses to furnish to other States her game property that those States will turn their attention to the better construction and the better enforcement of their own game laws.

EXPORTS OF VENISON.

So far, I have but touched briefly upon what seemed to me weak points and deficiencies in our game laws. The most crying evil, and one which investigation proves to be of stupendous magnitude, is one which I have left to the last, and trust to be able to present it to your minds with the same strength and vividness it is always present in mine. This evil, to which I refer, and against which the preparation of this paper, with the statistics which follow, is directly aimed, lies in the fact that Michigan to-day furnishes a very large proportion of the venison consumed in the metropolitan markets of other States.

The length and breadth of this deplorable condition of affairs, which my investigations have revealed, are such that I scarcely know from which point to approach it. From the very advent of frosty weather in the Fall until the last day allowed by statute for shipping and carrying deer, every train that crosses the borders of our State carries with it to Eastern, Southern or South-western markets from 100 to thousands of pounds of venison daily. Many of the Eastern and Middle States, by years of apathy and culpable negligence on the subject of protection of game, are now nearly stripped of this noblest of game animals, the Virginia deer. In some sections, on account of their rarity, the killing of an ordinary deer is attended with as much glory and notoriety as would be the slaying of a Bengal tiger or a South African lion. For this impoverished condition of their game counties, these States alone are responsible, for had they passed proper restrictive laws in season, and before it was almost too late to avail anything, deer would now be comparatively plenty. True, the advancement of civilization and clearing up of timbered lands will drive the timid deer farther back, but there is scarcely a State but has its wild and timbered sections where deer can be sheltered to live, breed and multiply, if protected by wise legislation, enforced and backed up by public opinion. The subject of "game preserves" in every State, is one which must ere long be met and considered, or hunting for larger game will before many years become a luxury to be enjoyed only by the wealthy few, whose time and means will permit them to take long journeys to sections of the United States where deer will only then be found.

Procuring game for outside markets has been reduced to a science. The market firms and game dealers of Eastern States regularly employ and send hunters to kill and ship them deer during the cold season, paying therefore five or six cents a pound at the shipping point. They are reaching out their arms towards every town and hamlet in the northern half of this peninsula

where deer abound, sending their agents and employing resident hunters to kill and ship them deer. What is the result? It is simply an inducement for every lazy vagabond to get a gun and go to hunting for a living, at which they make from—nothing up to ten or fifteen dollars a day. Upon any day in the Fall after the advent of cold weather until Dec. 25th should you enter a freight house upon any railroad in Northern Michigan in a deer country, you will see upon the floor from one to twenty-five deer awaiting shipment by express to outside markets. At little hamlets upon the northern Railroads, which contained but a saloon or two, and three or four shanties, mere flag stations whose entire population could not exceed twenty-five or fifty souls, I have more than once seen the floor of a freight house literally covered with carcasses of deer awaiting shipment, and the fact that these deer were labeled with PRINTED TAGS, bearing the names and address of the consignees, who are game dealers in Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Washington, Cincinnati, Chicago, or other cities, is *prima facie* evidence that said printed tags were furnished these hunters with whom they are in direct communication. The majority of hunters so employed are still hunters, for the obvious reason that their success is far greater than when they employ dogs. A still hunter with whom I hunted, and who could have had no possible motive for exaggerating the statement, told me three years since, that he had that Fall killed ONE HUNDRED AND SEVENTY DEER still hunting, the majority of which were shipped to outside game dealing houses—an average of two deer per day killed during the entire game season.

I will here pause a moment in my subject, to ask the few advocates for the abolition of "hounding" deer to note the comparative mortality in the two methods of hunting. To be successful in "still hunting" requires years of experience, a perfect knowledge of woodcraft, and constant practice. The gentlemen sportsmen in our cities who, in their love of sport and needed healthy recreation indulge in one or two deer hunts annually with their favorite dogs, go for pleasure and thorough enjoyment, and consider themselves successful, and are happy over the results of the trip, if their proportion of the game killed should amount to as much as one whole deer, to take home and divide up among their friends, as a *souvenir* of a two weeks' camping out excursion. A still hunter considers himself successful only when he kills one, two or three deer every day. This statement I have from the lips of some of the most noted deer hunters in Michigan. The city sportsman with his hounds averages ONE deer in ten or twelve days' hunt. My observation and experience has proven this. The professional still hunter averages TWELVE to TWENTY deer killed in the same length of time. Comment is unnecessary. The passage of a law prohibiting the hounding of deer would bar out entirely the sportsmen in our cities and towns whom business and professional engagements prevent enjoying more than one or two hunts in a year, and who cannot learn the art of still hunting, and would limit deer hunting almost entirely to professional still hunters and experienced woodsmen, and would greatly increase the number of still hunters. A deer has TEN chances for its life when hunted with hounds to one when followed by the deadly rifle of the still hunter. To resume the subject of venison exports: Knowing that no amendment to the game laws to correct this shameful and improvident destruction of deer could be procured without a reliable exhibition of FACTS AND FIGURES as they exist, and impressed with the conviction that it was a duty to pursue the method which suggested itself to me for obtaining the desired information, early in January last I printed and mailed to 100 freight agents in Northern Michigan the following circular:

EAST SAGINAW, MICH., Jan. 5, 1878.

DEAR SIR:—As a matter of interest to our Association and many others interested in the subject, I am compiling, through the courtesy of the local freight and station agents of the leading railroads of Michigan, statistics of the game products of the different counties of our State, and the distribution of the same, more particularly of venison.

Will you do us the great favor to state on the enclosed postal card, and mail to me at your earliest convenience, about the number of lbs. of venison shipped from your station during the game season just closed, and also about how many lbs., or what proportion of the same was shipped out of the State. If approximate figures of the latter items cannot be arrived at, a reasonable estimate will suffice. I will take pleasure in mailing you a copy of the document when published, if desired. An early reply will greatly oblige.

Very respectfully yours, H. B. RONEY.

With the circular I enclosed an addressed postal card printed as follows:

STATION, MICH., Jan. —, 1878.

DEAR SIR:—The shipments of venison from this station during the game season just closed amount to about — lbs., of which probably about — lbs. were shipped out of the State.

Yours truly, ———, Freight Agent.

The circular and postal card were sent to every freight agent on the Jackson, Lansing & Saginaw, and Grand Rapids & Indiana Railroads, north of the Flint & Pere Marquette R. R., and to all agents on the latter road west of Midland to Luddington, and to a few places not on railroads. The returns more than confirmed my impressions as to the magnitude of the traffic.

But 54 of the 100 freight agents responded. Not to tax you with a detailed statement of the returns from every station, I will read a few of the more prominent ones, to give an idea of the proportion of venison which went to supply markets in other States:

Station.	Gross shipment lbs.	Went out of State, lbs.
Terry	3,000	2,000
Averill	300	200
Rosecommon	20,050	8,000
Farwell	2,500	1,000
Petoskey	2,500	1,000
Traverse City	2,500	2,000
Forest	500	500
Nirvana	8,000	3,000
St. Helens	15,000	10,000
East Tawas	27,000	3,500
An Sable	1,000	3,500
Manistee	3,000	9,000
Baldwin	12,000	25,000
Beaver Lake	30,000	1,000
Otego Lake	2,000	1,300
Riverdale	1,000	5,000
Luddington	5,000	2,500
Saginaw City	2,500	2,500
East Saginaw	25,000	25,000
Bay City	50,000	50,000

Making, with the returns from other places not read, a grand total of 268,379 pounds, shipped from the fifty-four places heard from, of which over 160,000 pounds went to supply markets in other States.

These shipments were made during the sixty days intervening between Oct. 25th and Dec. 25th, the warm weather prior to Oct. 25 being such as to render safe shipment impossible.

But wait, gentlemen! I have some further facts for your consideration. I beg you to consider:

1st. That the returns received do not include, with two or three exceptions, any of the many lake port towns which border the lower peninsula. Consider

2d. That we have no returns whatever from the upper peninsula, from which a large quantity was undoubtedly shipped. Consider

3d. That the statements of shipments received were from stations upon only three of our several railroads, and not including stations upon the D. & B. C., C. & L. H., M. L. S., C. S. & C., S. V. & St. L. and D. & M. Railroads, as well as many interior towns not reached by railroads. Consider

4th. That these statistics do not include the large number of deer taken out of the State in baggage cars by hunting parties as extra baggage. Consider

5th. That game dealers and shippers in several of our northern cities admit that their shipments the past game season, owing to the exceptionally warm weather, were not more than one-half their usual amount, and that the warm weather must have curtailed the entire State shipments in the same proportion. E. g.: Two and three years ago West Branch and Roscommon alone were reported to have each shipped 600 to 1,200 deer in one season. Consider

6th. That undoubtedly a large proportion of the venison reported from interior stations as shipped to places within the State, was from the receiving point re-shipped out of the State, and of which we have no record. Consider

7th. That these returns do not include West Branch, whose yearly shipments are immense; or the city of Detroit, from which point the shipments across the border are presumably large. Consider

8th. That the preceding statistics are based upon returns from only about one-half of the one hundred shipping stations applied to, and that it is reasonable to suppose that the other fifty stations, if heard from, would double the shipments from points upon the three railroads referred to, and consider

9th, and lastly, that the statistics given herein, are not estimates, but figures copied from the shipping bills, and figures, gentlemen, **WONT LIE**.

A prohibitory law, designed to prevent our brother sportsmen in other States, from enjoying the game and fish placed in our forests and streams by the hands of a bountiful and wise Creator, is the farthest from our mind. Gentlemen, the sportsmen of Michigan are not mean, neither are they selfish, and I offer it as the unanimous sentiment of those present that the true sportsmen of other States less bountifully supplied, are welcome to all the game they kill and carry home for their own private use or friendly distribution. It is the traffic in venison for gain and profit which demands the immediate attention of this convention and the people of Michigan.

It is not only with venison we are now supplying so large a portion of the rest of the world. As before stated, in small game our exports are greater than many of our sportsmen would believe until they investigate it, and it is with some alarm I notice that an immense game dealing firm in London, England, have recently established a branch house in New York and one in Chicago, from which are sent out in all directions, purchasing agents to buy up prairie chickens, partridges, deer and all kinds of game, for shipment to England. Has it indeed come to this, that we of the West must needs supply the rest of the country and all England with game? If this continues, another year or two will see our entire Western country but a vast pot-hunters' resort of lazy fellows who will make a business of hunting for a living. When Michigan enacts prohibitory export laws, as in Illinois, and Iowa then, and only then, will our deer increase, or, at least, will not rapidly decrease.

Another great source of the unlawful killing of deer, is one not apparent to the average sportsman. I refer to the deer killed at and in the vicinity of lumber camps the entire winter after the fifteenth of December. This, to be sure, is limited to Sundays, the camp holiday, but upon that day a grand deer hunt is invariably inaugurated by the men employed in lumbering. Every conceivable arm in camp is brought out, they often mustering from six to a dozen guns, and usually having experienced hunters among them, and having every facility for knowing the "run-ways," they are generally successful. As a consequence, they kill deer steadily through the winter up to April 1.

One October day last Fall, while going North on a J. L. & S. R. R. train, on a hunting expedition, I counted on board the train, sixty guns of every conceivable description, nearly all of them either going into lumber camps or belonging to still-hunters bound for deer. Upon inquiry of the baggagemen and train hands, I found that this was nothing unusual, and that every northbound train for several weeks in October and November bore about an equal number. This is a difficult question to reach, and the only effective way is through the owners of the lumber camps, who should be on the side of law and protection, and should forbid guns to be taken into camp. Two or three Saginaw lumber firms, to their credit be it said, have already taken this stand. When we consider that there is scarcely a township in the timbered lands of Northern Michigan but contains one to five lumber camps, the necessity of securing the co-operation of the proprietors is obvious.

Last Fall a representative of Scribner's Magazine was sent on a hunting excursion to our north woods, with instructions to prepare a descriptive and illustrated article, showing up the beauties of the Michigan deer country, methods of hunting deer, etc., for the edification of the readers of that magazine. What will be the result? Michigan will be immediately advertised throughout the United States as a sportsmen's paradise; pot-hunters and market hunters will flock hither like bees to a honey pot, and the complete annihilation of deer in this State will be something we shall live to see, unless certain important amendments are made to our game laws.

In conclusion, if only fifty-four stations in Michigan shipped 268,379 pounds of venison in 1877, in eight weeks, of which, without doubt, 200,000 pounds went to supply other markets, and as these fifty-four stations represent shipments of not over one-sixth of the deer country, four times the gross shipment reported is but a reasonable estimate for the entire remainder of the State not heard from. Allowing then that four-fifths of the entire shipment (and this I do not consider an unreasonable proportion), went across our borders, we find the grand total of venison shipments in Michigan during the two short months in 1877 in which the weather would permit the transportation of deer, to be in round numbers 1,070,000 pounds, of which 850,000 pounds, or about 8,500 deer were shipped out of the State for the benefit of pot-hunters and outside markets.

Gentlemen of the Michigan State Sportsmen's Association, will you please "put that in your pipe and smoke it"? Is it not time we paused to ponder over this mighty question? I doubt not there are gentlemen present who could add very materially to the information given in this paper, from their own personal knowledge, the statistics and facts presented being merely the observation and collecting of one person.

Gentlemen, let us not look upon the superb game, fish fowls and animals, with which every lake, stream, marsh, field and forest of our State abounds, as our "property," but rather as the grand gift and free-will offering of the Great God of Nature to His children, the whole of mankind, for their reasonable and proper use, and by virtue of our citizenship in this noble State, vouchsafed to our care and guardianship.

The Special Meeting of the Iowa State Sportsmen's Association.

DES MOINES, IA., Feb. 3, 1878.
EDITOR CHICAGO FIELD:—A special meeting of the State Sportsmen's Association was held here on the 31st ult., with President L. L. DeLano, of Atlantic, in the chair, supported by the first Vice-President, Harry W. Smythe, of Des Moines. This

meeting was called for the purpose of considering the present game and fish laws of the State, and what further legislation might be needed for purposes of game and fish protection.

It was the first real representative meeting of sportsmen ever assembled in the State, and the good feeling and unanimity of sentiment exhibited warrants us in believing that such legislation as we recommend will be enacted, and that our regular annual meeting in May next, will find our Iowa Association on a firm and solid foundation. The President appointed as a committee upon game law the following members: S. G. Magill, of Clinton; J. J. Snouffer, of Cedar Rapids; A. C. Sherwood, of Marshalltown; J. Winter, of Booneville, and J. C. Hunter, of Newton.

The committee upon fish law was composed of Col. E. J. Ingersoll, W. A. Mynter, J. A. Bryan, S. McKissom and Dr. J. M. Thornton.

A committee consisting of G. H. Goodrich, of Toledo; Sam Lowe, of Des Moines, and Henry Miller, of Corning, was appointed to take into consideration what legislation, if any, is needed to establish right of property in dogs.

The game committee reported first, when the association considered its report, and after a full discussion, decided to ask the legislature to repeal the patchwork legislation of the past, and enact in lieu thereof a bill as decided on.

HENRY MILLER, Sec'y.
[We received the revised bill so late that it is impossible to get it in this issue. It will appear in our next.—ED.]

BREECH-LOADERS.—Jacksonville, Ill., Feb. 5, 1878.—*Editor Chicago Field*:—I am a great lover of field sports, and I have gratified that pleasure at every opportunity during the game season for the past twenty-five years; not being a newspaper writer, but a plain mechanic, yet I think I can write what I know to be facts for the benefit of sportsmen like myself, who cannot afford to possess breech-loaders costing \$150 to \$200, but are content with guns costing half that price. "Recapper," in his article on gun barrels, in the CHICAGO FIELD of Sept. 8, 1877, gives this advice to sportsmen of my class (far the most numerous): "To those who cannot afford to pay \$100 for a breech-loader, I say let breech-loaders alone." In his article on "Cheap breech-loaders," in your issue of Jan. 19, he gives advice of the same tenor. I am glad to know that breech-loaders are coming down in price; we were told two or three years ago by writers, that a sportsman who thought anything of himself would not be seen using a breech-loader costing less than \$300 to \$350. My experience does not accord with this advice; and it dates back to 1870, when I became possessor of a 12-gauge, 7-lb., 28-inch gun, snap action, thumb lever in front of guard, made by E. C. Green, Cheltenham, England. The gun cost £9, retail price at the maker's shop; costing at that time in Jacksonville about \$75. I shot this gun up to 1876, it being shot against many high-priced guns, beating them every time. This gun killed wild turkeys of the largest size at over seventy yards; it cost me for repairs while I owned it, \$2 for two lever springs (which are liable to break in any gun where springs are used); when I parted with this gun it was in good order and but very little loose, although it had been shot thousands of times; the barrels were perfect, not a flaw or a "fry" in them that I could see. I now shoot with an E. C. Green gun, 12-gauge, 7½-lb., 30-inch barrel, bar rebounding locks, double grip action, lever under guard, self-closing; right barrel cylinder, left modified choke. This gun three years ago cost \$75 in Jacksonville; it was used one season for trap and field shooting, by J. T. King, one of our best shots; he won the Audubon Club gold badge with it, making a clean score at 26 yards rise. He held the badge against all comers as long as he shot this gun. The charge used by Mr. King was 3½ to 5 drachms powder, and 1½ oz. of shot. The gun remains tight, and has never cost a cent for repairs. Let me say right here that it is my belief that one-half of the sportsmen in the country carry more weight in their guns than is necessary. Five years ago I would not have had a gun at half its value with double grip action lever, under guard; now, I would have no other if I were going to order the finest gun that could be made, because I consider it the most reliable action in use; no spring to break or anything to get out of place. This action can be had on a low or medium priced gun, making a reliable action, which cannot be said of any other action (containing springs) put on a low-priced gun. My experience is that a good sound, reliable breech-loader of Edwison C. Green's make, can be bought of his agents in Jacksonville, at \$65 to \$75, that will stand the wear and tear for years, as dozens of sportsmen living in this vicinity can testify; and for \$100 to \$150 as fine a gun as any one could wish for, unless they want fancy finish. I am fully aware that the country is being flooded with "cheap" guns made to sell; these I have no use for; I would not take the risk of shooting some of them I have seen for \$50 per day.

When in England two years ago, I called on Mr. Green, at Cheltenham, found him hard at work, boring and regulating the shooting of his guns. On examining his best work, I found it equal in material and workmanship to the best makers, and at about two-thirds the price. I have no pecuniary interest in the Edwison C. Green guns, but I am a great admirer of this justly worthy and practical gunmaker.

GEORGE RIPPON.

WASHINGTON NOTES.—Washington, D. C., Feb. 5, 1878.
EDITOR CHICAGO FIELD:—I most heartily endorse what "Dragon" says in his letter of Jan. 14, on the protection and propagation of game birds. He certainly handles the matter in a masterly way, and I wish that the reading farmer would give it careful attention and inform his more stubborn neighbor of the benefit his protecting game birds would be to himself and everyone else.

We are not encouraged in our attempt to restock this vicinity with quails by reading of the failure of the Wilkesbarre Club in wintering their quails. I have known of some few cases where ten or a dozen couples have been wintered without losing a single one. It would be very beneficial to the sportsmen at large if those who have tried wintering quails would give their views to the public as to the best means and the least expensive for keeping whatever number may be required. The most successful plan I have seen adopted was to use a large unoccupied room having plenty of air and sunlight, and sufficiently sheltered to be kept at a good temperature for the health of the birds. I have seen quails cooped, but the attempt did not pay. All but one died; that one escaped from the coop; was too weak to fly much; was caught by a vicious neighbor and devoured.

The warm weather we are having has made the ducks on the river appear scarce, and no very good bags have been lately made. This good weather, with the very little snow we have had, will help our shooting next Fall. From inquiries made in various localities I find that the number of birds which have been left over promises an abundant harvest.

I have a W. & C. Scott & Sons' gun, which I paid Messrs. Read & Sons, Boston, Mass., a fair price for (not as much as \$200). I like this gun; all who have seen it pronounce it to be a finished gun above the average; what I would like to know is, would this gun be called a worthless (or dangerous) gun by "Recapper," because sent from London with a lot of others and not to my special order?

I am about to become the proud possessor of a real blue blood pup, out of Rose by Carlowitz, a bitch pup, about fourteen months old; her name is Wynne, and she is now in possession of

Mr. Dodge, of Detroit, Mich. Now all dog owners can stand from under. JACK SNIPE.

RED BANK NOTES.—Red Bank, N. J., Feb. 6, 1878.—*Editor Chicago Field*:—Being a subscriber to your valuable paper, and not seeing anything in the shape of news from this part of the globe, I thought a few lines would come acceptable.

The shooting in this vicinity is almost a thing of the past; however, a good worker will find a few birds, just enough to have a good tramp. We are about being in the fashion of putting out some birds, providing we can get them. We are willing to purchase quails, but don't like the idea of encouraging trapping in those states that forbid it. Many birds purchased alive, and said to come from States that do not forbid trapping, is "all in my eye, Wm. Martin." That will do to tell marines, old salts don't believe it.

Our snipe runs are being drained and put under cultivation, so we don't get the shooting we used to. Your valuable correspondent managed to kill thirty-two birds last Spring—not in one day, but sixteen of them. Some one asked in your paper last Fall where were the snipes? I think if he had been with me in Maryland I could have shown him about all there was in the Fall flight. I had two hundred and fifty shots at them in two days—number killed not mentioned; I am too bashful.

Well, dear Rowe, I certainly must congratulate you on your success as an editor.

You will please make a correction for me. Your correspondent Monmouth, from Eatontown, N. J., sends you a score of a match shot at that place on the 24th of January. The correct score is: Height 31, White 30. The match was fine, trap and handle, and was witnessed by over 500 people. I was stakeholder, consequently I want the boys to have their right record.

Success to the CHICAGO FIELD. Should you at any time be in the neighborhood of this town you must call and see me, and the rest of the young shooters. Should I be absent, ask for the key of the sideboard and drink to the health of your correspondent. G. H. WILD.

SNIPE OR SNIPES.—Omaha, Neb., Feb. 9, 1878.—*Editor Chicago Field*:—Your Chatham correspondent takes us all to task by tweeking your nose on your decision of the plural of snipe. Admitting my own weakness in *belles-lettres*, I am always willing to be admonished of an error in the use of our mother tongue, but at the same time I am forced to be sufficiently exacting without being punctilious, to ask for authority for Mr. O'Hara's criticism. Usages in the best circles of refined and polite literature are perhaps the best criteria, and in that regard we prefer London to Chatham.

Possibly Mr. O'Hara may never have heard the expression "fifty couple of snipes;" but by what rule in English grammar will he show it to be incorrect? The best lexicographers sustain it, and give an example: "Fifty brace of pheasants."—*Addison*. Worcester defines brace as "two of a kind, a couple, a pair."

Abstract names, and names of material substances have no plural form. Some names are alike in both numbers, as sheep, vermin, couple, dozen, etc.; but where is the authority that places quail, duck, woodcock and snipe in the category of exceptions to the rule for forming plural nouns?

Unquestionably, if Prof. Baird were speaking of quantity or species, he would say codfish, whitefish, catfish, etc., but of individuals, numbers would say fishes. Indeed, all "lubbers" do not live in Chatham (?) BOB WHITE.

THE MICHIGAN ASSOCIATION.—The meeting of the Michigan State Sportsmen's Association was very successful. Eight clubs, members of the association, were represented, and the Saginaw and Howell clubs were admitted to membership. Interesting papers were read by Prof. Roney, Fish Commissioner E. R. Miller, John Davidson, Senator John L. Burleigh, T. Stewart White, Dr. G. A. Stockwell and Lyman D. Norris. Prof. Roney's paper appears in this issue, and the others will appear in subsequent issues. Lansing was selected as the next place of holding the meeting, and on the third Thursday in January, 1879. Several propositions to change the game law, particularly the date of woodcock shooting to Oct. 1st, and to prevent duck shooting after dark, also to abolish Sunday shooting, were discussed. It was decided to discontinue connection with the National Sportsmen's Association. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, Dr. E. C. Holmes, Grand Rapids, re-elected; Secretary, Dr. J. C. Parker, Grand Rapids; Treasurer, N. A. Osgood, Battle Creek; Board of Directors, W. C. Colburn, Detroit; E. C. Nichols, Battle Creek; D. H. Fitzhugh, Jr., Bay City; E. F. Mulligan, Howell. On Wednesday evening a ball was given to the delegates by the Battle Creek Sportsmen's Association at the Potter House.

SNIPE, SNIPES, OR COUPLES OF SNIPES.—Detroit, Feb. 7, 1878.—*Editor Chicago Field*:—May I speak on the "snipes" question? I cannot agree with either of your correspondents, although it is certainly not to be denied that educated sportsmen use the singular when speaking of a number of quails, partridges, snipes, etc. Is it proper for that reason? See Goodrich, page 245. Speaking of sand pipers, he says: "This family consists of small birds resembling the snipes." Page 420: "The teeth of fishes are entirely osseous." Webster's unabridged, page 1,523: "A peculiar character of the snipes," etc.—Baird.

Webster does not always give the plural. We do not find the plural of dog, but it is supposed to be understood. I think if the "lubber" should ask Mr. O'Hara "how many dog he had," or inform him that he had killed two duck, he would be inclined to laugh at him; but it would be no more incorrect than snipe, woodcock, quail or fish, when speaking of a number. "The custom of years" has not yet made it correct. ARTHUR.

THE MARSHALLTOWN SHOOTING CLUB.—Marshalltown, Ia., Feb. 2, 1878.—*Editor Chicago Field*:—I am directed to report the organization in this city, Jan. 31, of the Marshalltown Shooting Club. The following officers for the ensuing year were chosen: E. A. Abbott, President; J. S. Jones, Vice-President; Geo. Will, Treasurer; O. A. Jones, Secretary; S. L. Smith and J. H. Bruner, Executive Committee. We start out with good membership, and hope to make a favorable showing. O. A. JONES, Sec'y.

THE QUINCY SHOOTING CLUB.—At a regular monthly meeting of the Quincy Shooting Club, held on Wednesday evening, Feb. 6, the following delegates were elected to the convention of the Illinois State Sportsmen's Association, which meets in Quincy June 11: Gen. John Tillson, Arthur Knight, Sr., A. W. Littleton, W. H. Crawford, J. S. Wood. Alternates—J. G. Rowland, D. E. Williams, William Noakes, J. C. Pipino, Jerome Miller. J. M.

THE FORESTER CLUB.—Jameville, Wis., Feb. 8, 1878.—*Editor Chicago Field*:—At the annual meeting of the Forester Club last night, the following officers were re-elected: H. D. McKinney, President; C. L. Valentine, Vice-President; A. E. Morae, Secretary; John D. Ehle, Treasurer. R. V.

Archer Fishes.

The following description of Archer Fishes we copy from our excellent cotemporary, the *Scientific American*, to which journal we are also under obligations for the use of the engravings which illustrate this article:

"The chelmons are a species of fish indigenous to the Indian Ocean. They are divided by naturalists into two varieties, distinguished respectively by the short and long nose or snout, and by the disposition of the very beautiful colors which their bodies exhibit. The short-nosed chelmon has a greenish hue over its body; the fins are green with blue reflections. A black spot surrounded by a pearly white circle appears on the dorsal fin, and on the body itself are bands of blue and mother-of-pearl. The long-nosed chelmon, which is represented in Fig. 1, is of a citron yellow color. There is a large black spot beside the forehead, the front of which is azure blue. The eye is of a bright rose tint; and on the anal fin is a circular spot of black bordered with white.

This fish has a singular way of obtaining its food, which has earned for it the name of archer fish, or fish pump. It frequents the mouths of rivers, and especially shallow places, in search of the insects which exist on the marine plants, the stalks of which rise a little above the surface of the water. As soon as the fish spies its prey, it approaches cautiously as near as possible, and then, raising its snout above the surface, squirts out a fine stream of water with considerable force and unerring aim. The jet is often projected over a distance of six feet. The insect struck is stunned and falls into the water, and there is easily captured by the chelmon.

The representation of another group of archer fishes, and to which this name is more specifically applied, is depicted in Fig. 2. The body is elongated, the line of the back being nearly straight, while the belly is strongly curved. The color is olive brown, or yellow, marked with large oblong spots or bands. Although the mouth of this fish is of entirely different formation from that of the chelmon, it takes its prey in precisely similar manner. The Chinese keep the fish in tanks in their dwellings, as pets, feeding them by presenting the insect on the end of a straw, from which the fish knocks it off by ejecting his water jet."

The Caprices of Game Fishes.

NEW YORK, Feb. 6, 1878.

EDITOR CHICAGO FIELD:—I was glad to hear from the Judge, in your issue of January 26, on the caprices of Game Fishes, if only at second hand; and his letter amused me extremely. The illustration of the historic boy, whom I have never met, with a salt herring in place of the legendary mouse, is nicely put, and does him great credit. But the finale is truly the last and best shot in the locker. I regret, however, that an experienced and successful fly-fisher like himself should describe such artifices, and encourage the boys to use unfair lures, when they can get all the trout they ought to have with an honest fly, if deftly thrown.

As a late lamented statesman occasionally said, "it reminds me" of an incident which I witnessed once on Long Island when on a visit to a pond at the eastern end of the island, famous for its large trout, and then in the possession of a well-known counsellor, a skillful and enthusiastic fly-fisherman.

He is now, I regret to say, in seclusion abroad, entirely owing to his becoming so absorbed in the "gentle art" as absolutely to mistake his own identity and fish in other people's waters, whereby he came ultimately to grief; though I dare say you never suspected danger from so apparently harmless an amusement.

The counsellor had principles, however, which he affirmed with vehemence; and one was never to fish with anything but a fly. If fish could be caught he could do it, and if not, he would continue his casts with faith and perseverance; but when rises were scarce and casting wearisome he would allow a friend to put on a minnow, rather than go home with an empty creel, and a disbelief in the big fish. On this occasion, I fished with him all one afternoon, during which we could neither of us stir a fin with our flies, until finally he suggested that if I would put on a minnow I might get some trout. I declined to depopulate his pond by such means, and proposed an adjournment to another pond a short distance away. He preferred the chances where he was, and I went alone, and I did get some trout, though they were neither many nor large. How do some people manage always to take three-pounders, and no small ones? Returning to the house at evening, I found my friend had arrived before me with six beautiful trout, and was told that they commenced rising just after I left, proving that one should never despair.

It being a secluded spot, we arranged our rods on the porch, where we were told they would be safe, and in due course, after

supper we retired to the sweet repose of "honest anglers." After breakfast the next morning, we proceeded to prepare for business; but behold, the counsellor's rod had disappeared entirely. Robbers were not to be thought of, as his only was gone, an old Irish one no thief would have selected. After many conjectures, we at length observed in front of the porch a trail in the sand, as though a rod had been drawn along by the tip, the butt and reel leaving their mark. We followed up the spoor to the road, and half a mile from the house found the missing rod lying, and strange to say, the line having been reeled in, there was a very pretty cat, belonging to the house, attached to the hook at the end.

You may be sure there were many conjectures made, and many inquiries as to what kind of fly was on that cast. Then the counsellor shone out pre-eminent on the attraction of certain flies for certain cats, but I made up my mind that a minnow had done

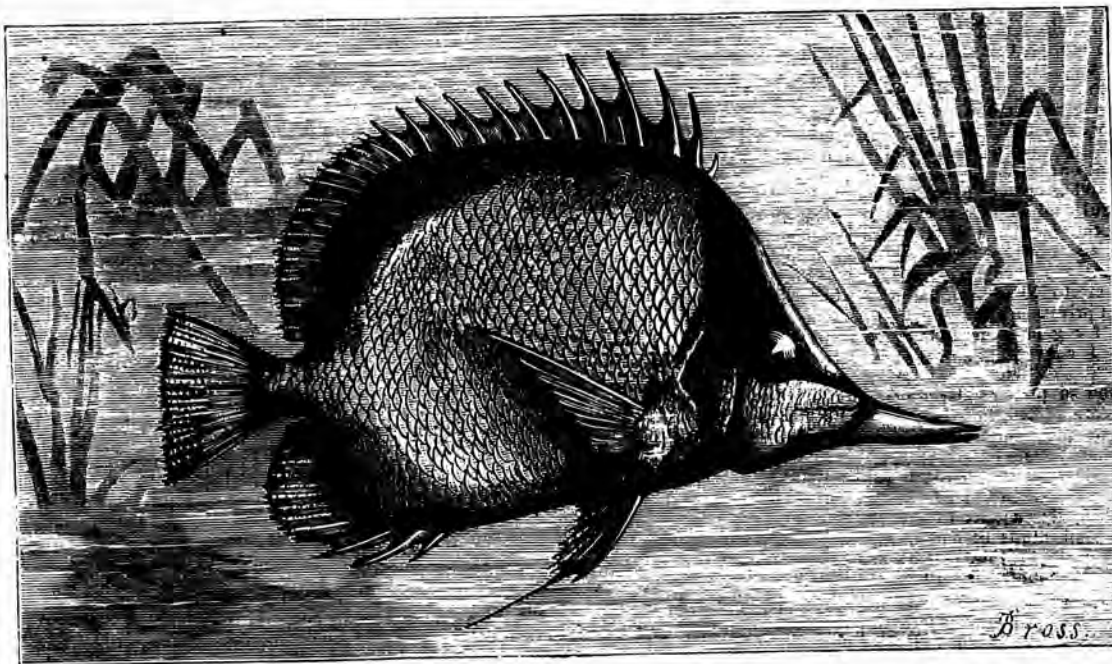


FIG. 1.—THE LONG-NOSED CHELMON.

it, and that the counsellor had done me; and as we put the unfortunate animal in a boot, and cut out the hook, which proved to be a bait hook, I moralized on the everlasting fitness of things, and realized that a fisherman, though never so honorable, will have a trout somehow. My honored friend never heard the last of that fly; and should he ever show again in these parts, never will. Indeed, some people say that it was one chief cause of his leaving so suddenly. However that may have been, you see that my experience confirms the Judge's statement; and it is always well to be supported, if even only by

I. J. H.

A WHALE IN CALIFORNIA WATERS.—Once or twice during the past week, a whale about thirty feet long has been seen disporting himself in the waters of South Slough by the hunters in that section. On Saturday he was seen three times by Nicholas Mar-

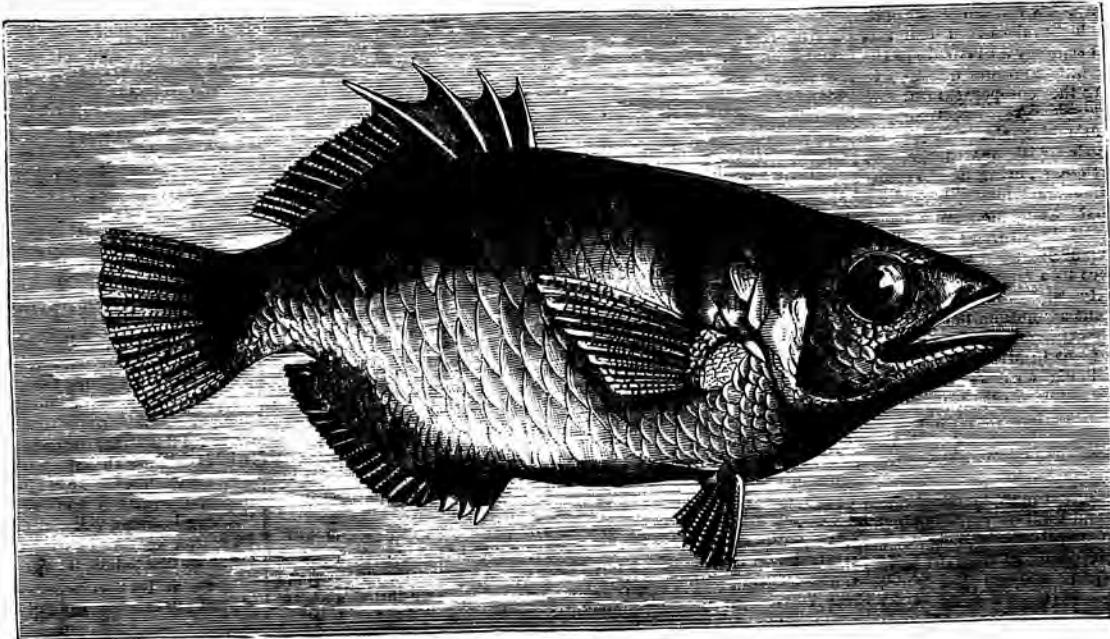


FIG. 2.—THE ARCHER FISH.

ques, to pass up and down the slough, and during the last trip he stopped and blew twice quite near him, the last time not ten feet off, and Nick could not resist the temptation to give him a shot in the head, which he did. His whaleship lashed around for a moment and then "scotched" from those diggins at the rate of a mile a minute, more or less. It was of the California fin species. It will be remembered that about this time a year ago one was seen near Slaughter-house Point.—*Vallejo Chronicle*.

KENTUCKY NOTES.—The Kentucky Fish Commission have distributed 40,000 young California salmon in the different streams throughout the state.

BINDERS.—Those who desire to preserve their copies of the CHICAGO FIELD can be supplied by us with Emerson's patent binders. Price in paper, \$1.25; cloth, \$1.50; leather and cloth, \$1.75.

Answers to Correspondents.

KENNEL.

F. J. T., Kansas City.—My dog has grown very fat since I ceased hunting, and is so lazy he does nothing but lie about his kennel. I am afraid mange or some other skin disease will appear, and would like to know how I can reduce his flesh to the best advantage. Ans.—Feed less and insist on his taking full exercise. Avoid especially giving meat or heating food, as such tends directly to produce skin diseases.

READER, Pittsford.—My pointer whipped his tail last season, and though it has healed thoroughly, there is still a lump or button on the tip that will not go down, and injures his appearance. I wish to show him in Boston and shall be obliged if you will tell me how to reduce the lump? Ans.—Try painting the place with iodine daily, and if this won't do, apply bluestone. Be sure there is no raw part before using the iodine.

R. L. A., Great Barrington.—My dog had canker in the ear, which I cured, but by shaking his head he has made the flaps of both ears sore on the edges, so that they bleed considerably, and will not heal, though I have dressed them with various healing ointments. What can I do for him? Ans.—The case is one of external canker, and will not be cured so long as the dog continually breaks up the scabs of the sores by shaking his head. To prevent this, get some strong, plain sticking plaster, clip away the hair from about the sores and fold a bit of the plaster over each. No further treatment will be necessary except to watch that the plaster does not come off till the places are well.

S. N. I., Quincy.—I have a dog that seems feverish, also troubled with difficulty in breathing. He is dull, and the eyes are bloodshot and heavy. I think he has distemper; what is the proper remedy? Ans.—The symptoms indicate pneumonia, the common form in which distemper is exhibited. If any irritation in the lungs is discovered upon applying your ear to the side, put on a strong mustard plaster, and let it draw well. This will afford temporary relief, but you should give at the same time, alternately each hour, one drop of fluid extract aconite, and three of belladonna, till the fever is got under control, then increase the time between doses. Give a comfortable bed in a dry place, free from drafts, and see that the dog has plenty of fresh water. If he grows weak, keep up his strength with wine glass doses of strong beef tea and a teaspoonful of port wine every hour.

J. H. N., Murfreesboro.—1. What is the best remedy for mange in dogs? 2. How can a dog be broken from mouthing game? Ans.—The most effectual remedy

one part to sixteen of lard. This must be thoroughly rubbed into the skin when the mange appears. It must, however, be used with great caution, or it will prove very injurious to the dog. A small quantity only must be used, and only a few places gone over at a time, leaving the rest for another day. The dog should be kept in a warm, dry place for several days after the application. 2. If by mouthing you mean biting game, a bird must be filled with bits of wire long enough to pass through the body and be concealed on each side under the feathers. Several of these should be used so that the dog cannot crush the bird in any way without being pricked. This will sometimes stop a dog retrieving altogether, in which case resort must be had to the spike collar to compel him to retrieve again.

H. S. L., Newburgh.—My barn is infected with rats, and I wish to get a good Scotch terrier. Can you tell me where to buy one? Ans.—We cannot. Try an advertisement.

SUSSEX, Greenville.—What breed of hound is the otter hound, that is, from what is he derived? Ans.—It is impossible to decide with any certainty. Some writers claim that the peculiar rough coat for which these dogs are noted was got by crosses of the deer hound or terrier, but "Stonehenge" doubts this, and inclines to the opinion that it is a distinct breed whose peculiarities have been fixed by breeding from selected specimens.

VETERINARY.

T. R., Clinton, Ia.—One of my neighbors has a lame horse that has defied all treatment for two months, so I have persuaded him to let me write to your valuable paper for a hint or two in regard to it. The horse is eight years old; was plowing and got into a soft place and stepped on himself badly, tearing off three of his shoes; about an hour after, the driver noticed he was sore and lame and moved with difficulty; the right shoulder all around the point swelled up and he was laid up for a month; the owner had it bathed in cold water and liniment rubbed to it; blistered it, and later put in a rowel in his chest but all to no purpose; he is still lame, has hard work to raise the leg over anything and gets lamer when worked. Will you please tell me what you think happened to his shoulder to make him so lame and what to do for it. Ans.—The muscles running down over the point of the shoulder and with which he raises and extends the leg, were badly sprained—the fibres lacerated, by the horse stepping on to the forward feet with his hind ones, thereby preventing him from raising them. You will have to insert a seton over the point of the shoulder, from about three inches above to six inches below it; apply an irritant to the seton occasionally to keep up the counter-irritation; have the seton in six weeks; foment the part once a day with hot water; put a cradle on him to prevent his biting it out; give absolute rest and soft feed. After removing the seton give him a month at grass.

CALLENDER, Cleveland.—My road mare is lame, she has been so for over a year. I notice on the top of her shoulders a depression. Can I help it with a seton or rowel? An answer will be valued by a subscriber. Ans.—Your communication is so short and utterly devoid of anything whereupon to base an opinion that we will have to ask you to write us again and describe the case more fully—the exact situation of the depression spoken of; the character of the lameness; motion of the leg; condition of the foot, whether it is pointed when standing or not, etc., etc. Setons and rowels are good things in their places, and work well when they are needed, but are objects of torture when misapplied.

GOING FOR THE ENGLISH DOGS.—Mr. H. F. Sherman, of Fairmont, Minn., a correspondent informs us, intends running in the English coursing meetings some Minnesota bred dogs, descended from the best of English strains, having Master McGrath blood in them.

WANTS AND EXCHANGES

ADVERTISEMENTS under this head (excepting Kennel advertisements, which must go under their proper department) inserted for Three Cents for each word. The money must be sent with the advertisement.

FOR SALE.—The CHICAGO FIELD every Friday morning by W. P. LILLIPS, Bookseller, Stationer and News Dealer, 101 Madison St., Chicago.

WANTED.—A high-bred stallion to farm on shares, in one of the richest agricultural districts in America. Address BREEDER, care of CHICAGO FIELD, 8-22-17

WANTED.—A sportsman with a small capital is partner in an established prize business. Address BREAKER, Box 52, Delaware City, Del. 8-22-17

TO EXCHANGE.—I wish to exchange some of my dogs for a 12-gauge gun, either muzzle or breech loader. DAVID G. HART, Northport, L. I. 8-13-17

BREACH-LOADERS.—Edwin C. Green's steel barrels, bar-reloading, cost \$50. Sent for descriptive list of invoices just received. RUSSELL & HAYDEN, Sole Agents, Jacksonville, Ill. 7-13-17

FISHING TACKLE.—Send to Abbey & Imbrie, 48 Maiden Lane, New York, for price list of Fish Hooks, Rods, reels, lines, and every description of Fishing Tackle. Fine goods for sportsmen a specialty. 7-13-17

A BARGAIN.—I wish to exchange pups or dogs for a good breach-loading shot-gun. Give full particulars as to gun, and state what kind of pups or dogs you prefer. Address W. T. IRWIN, Topeka, Kansas. 8-23-17

A BARGAIN.—For Sale.—A genuine Scott gun, imported for owner; cost \$235; price \$130; 10-bore, 5 1/2 lbs. pip to grip, but little used; in leather case, with implements complete and 25 brass shells. Cash price \$200, currency. Address W. A. COSTER, Flatbush, L. I., or Horace Smith, 33 Park Row, New York. 8-25-17

YOU WANT THE SPORTSMEN'S RECORD.—I am having many applications for this admirable little Memorandum book. Send in your names. It is just the thing every sportsman wants, for at any time he can look back and give the particulars of a day's bag. Price, 50 cents. Address, A. H. HORNBSBY, this office. 6-15-17

FOR SALE.—A challenge Tolley, Purdy double bolt, lever in front of trigger guard; weight, 9 lbs 8 oz.; 10-gauge; 3/4 pistol grip; 3-inch drop, 1 1/4 length of stock; 32-in barrel; but little used; in leather case, with implements complete and 25 brass shells. Cash price \$200, currency. Address W. A. COSTER, Flatbush, L. I., or Horace Smith, 33 Park Row, New York. 8-25-17

A BARGAIN.—Several volumes of "Land and Water," "Spirit of the Times," "Canadian Sporting Times," "Illustrated Sporting News," etc., for sale cheap, or will exchange with good 12 gauge, fine twist muzzle loader, for a Parker or Remington breach-loading shot-gun. Would exchange the sporting journals for other sporting works. Address F. E. POND, Westfield, Marquette Co., Wis. 8-4-17

KENNEL.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted under this head for 25 cts a line for the first insertion, and 15 cts for each subsequent insertion. If displayed, \$3.50 per inch for first, and \$2.50 for each subsequent insertion.

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GENUINE



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From the Reputation these MEAT FIBRINE CAKES have now gained, they require scarcely any explanation to recommend them to the use of every one who keeps a dog; suffice it to say they are FREE from salt, and contain "dates," the exclusive use of which, in combination with meat and meal to compose a biscuit is secured to us by Letters Patent. For sale, in cases of 112 lbs. each. F. O. DE LUZE, Sole Agent, 18 South William Street, New York BROWN & HILL, DELT, St. Louis, Western Agents. 7-1-17

ROB ROY KENNEL DRAFTS.

Having more stock than I desire to keep I offer the following dogs, all of which are of my own importing or breeding:

VISCOUNT.—Pointer; No. 869, English Kennel Club Stud Book; lemon and white, four years old, over sixty pounds; the winner of TWENTY-NINE prizes, including 1st Birmingham, 1876; unsurpassed in blood and appearance, and will make a splendid field dog. Price, \$225. Viscount is the sire of Cardigan, 1st at Leeds, and the crack young dog of the day.

CIGARETTE.—Irish; good color and coat; by Champion Dick out of Cora (full sister to E. F. Stoddard's Champion Duck); no better bred bitch living; 10 mos. old; imported last Summer. Price, \$75.

ROY.—Black, white and tan; a grand dog; large, intelligent and fine disposition. Will be fit for the next Spring; by Champion Rob Roy, out of Queen Mab. Nine months old. Price, \$100.

BEATRICE.—Two months; handsome and fine; by Champion Rob Roy, out of Blank Bonney. Price, \$50. Apply to ARNOLD BURGESS, Hillsdale, Mich. 8-25-17

English Sporting Dogs.

At the expressed desire of numerous sportsmen and dog breeders on both sides, Mr. Edward Sandell ("Caractacus," of the CHICAGO FIELD; London "Live Stock Journal" and "Fancier's Gazette," "Jack of all Sports," of the "London Field" and "Norwood Post," "Agricultural Gazette," etc., etc.) begs to intimate he has started an agency for negotiating the sale and purchase of bona fide, well bred, well broken, and otherwise high-class animals. All dogs warranted as broken will be thoroughly tried, and every precaution suggested by a lengthy experience, will be exercised on the purchasers' behalf. Address, EDWARD SANDELL, Surrey House, Bromfield Park, Clapham, near London, England. 8-13-17

GOLDSMITH KENNEL.

Imported Irish and Gordon setters. Champion Plunket, Irish, red, by Grouse out of Beauty. Plunket is the winner of four bench show prizes and six field trials; the only Irish field trial stud dog in America, and as "Stonehenge" says, he is the best Irish setter ever produced. Rapp, Gordon, black and tan, by Major Cowan's Sancha out of a bitch owned by Mr. Baker, of Elmora kennel. For particulars address W. J. FARRAR, Toledo, Ohio. 6-23-17

THE SETTER,

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For sale of broken pointers and setters; young pups for sale from broken parents only. Address J. J. BRILLBURG, New Brighton, Pa. 8-23-17

KENNEL.

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IMPORTED ENGLISH, IRISH and POINTER CHAMPIONS.

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CHAMPION ROBOY, Field Trial, black, white and tan, by Laverack's Fred out of Statter's Rhebe (founder of the Field-Trial strain); bred by Thos. Statter, and noted for both field and stud qualities. Winner of the Champion Stakes, Shrewsbury, 1872, and of four other field trials—the only dog in America that has won an English championship at trials.

DRUID.—Field Trial; black, white and tan; by Llewellyn's Prince (full brother to Countess and Nelly), out of Dora. Druid has won at four English field trials, beating Rob Roy and Maedona's Ranger; also upon the bench. No English dog in America except Rob Roy has an equal record.

CHAMPION RUFUS, Irish, deep red, no white, by Trench's Shot out of Trench's Linda, combining the celebrated Trench, Daly & Hendrick's pure strains. One of the best bred and handsomest dogs in the country, and winner of more show prizes than any other Irish dog, having gained three abroad and six in the U. S., including the Irish championship at New York (beating Elcho) and Stock Dog Cup.

Rufus is the sire of the following noted prize winners, all of one litter: Rufus II, Centennial Irish Champion; RORY O'MORE, 1st New York (beating the set of Elcho and Plunket); Fire Fly, 1st Centennial and 2d New York; Kelpie, 2d Centennial, and Fanohon 1st Kansas City.

FEE—Rob Roy, \$35; Druid, \$35; Rufus (this season only), \$25. Apply to 5-17-17 Arnold Burgess, Hillsdale, Mich.

50 Cents A Copy.

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"DOG PATHS TO SUCCESS!"

A complete manual for teaching pointer and setter for the field, 60 p. 7x5.

To which are added the standards for judging the pointer, setter and cocker spaniel, with various hints concerning the cocker, and other miscellaneous matter. The whole prefaced by "Sand Snipe."

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Lock Dog Collar.



Made of extra quality leather trimmings, heavily nickel plated; buckle lock, with key; cannot be removed without cutting plate; stamped with name of dog and owner; sent by mail, post paid, price \$2.

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To-Ho! Hi On!

"HINTS ON DOG BREAKING,"

BY W. H. HOLABIRD,

a Western Amateur Sportsman. Illustrated with wood cuts of Paris, Rob Roy, Maedona, Countess and Dilley's Ranger.

Instructions complete, simple and clear for the training of puppies, half grown and old dogs. List of prize winners at Memphis, Tenn., and New York dog shows. List of dogs entered for trial at Memphis, with points won, points for judging at bench shows, and other matters of interest to the sportsman of America—a pamphlet of 36 pages; price post paid, 25c. Address W. H. HOLABIRD, Va paraiso, Ind. 7-21-17

CLEVELAND KENNEL.

Dogs Boarded, Broken and Fitted for Shows.

FOR SALE.—Dogs, broken and unbroken. Being in constant communication with breeders and fanciers in all parts of the country, I can furnish on application Dogs of all kinds; also Ferrets, Fancy Fowls, Pigeons, and all kinds of Pet Stock. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. Address JAMES HENNESSY, 19 Broadway, Cleveland, Ohio. 7-17-17

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The imported Irish setter

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A rare chance. The black and white setter bitch puppy Bonibel, whelped July 3, 1877, by Champion Rob Roy out of Belle; Belle by Pride of the Border, out of Capt. Foster's Kirby.

Also red Irish setter dog Delaware, by Plunket out of Stella (Stella is sister to Erlend), whelped May 1, 1876. Delaware is well house broken, and has been shot over this Fall. Address H. W. GAUSE, Wilmington, Delaware. 8-22-17

FOR SALE.

Setter DOGS and BITCHES, from 7 mos. to 3 yrs. old, broken and unbroken, black and tan, and black, white and tan Gordons, red with white, and lemon and white out of Mab, D. Flirt, Tip, Jessie and Gypsey, bred by Gaudier's Dan, Copeland's (formerly Jerome's) Shot, Colburn's Dash, Saiter's Dash, Stoddard's Duke and Mann's Duke.

For pedigrees in full and price, apply to 5-15-17 JAMES R. TILLEY, Locust Valley, L. I.

KENNEL.

ST. LOUIS

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\$3,000 Cash Regular Prizes.

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Passes for dogs over all Railroads. Certificates issued by the Association entitling the holder to special R. R. and Express rates.

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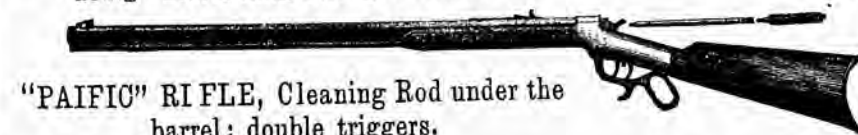
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We wish again to call attention to a mode of disposing of counterfeit cast-iron rubbish, in place of the Colt New Line Pistols. The matter has been called to our attention by well-meaning dealers, who have been imposed upon, and wish to have the means of detecting the imposture made known. The complainants say: "When we order the Colt New Line Pistols, there are sent to us pistols of the Colt's model, but they are not *invoiced* Colt's Pistols. How is the dealer to know they are a fraud?"

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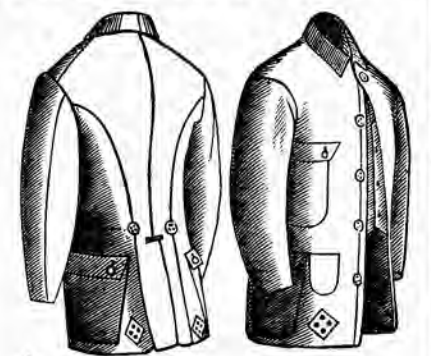
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